

MAGAZINE



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THE STAFF AND STUDENT BODY

FOREWORD


By HON. GEORGE HOADLEY
(Minister of Agriculture)
Edmonton, Alberta



It is a pleasure to have this opportunity of conveying greetings to the students of the Olds School of Agriculture.


It is gratifying to note that in point of attendance this has been the best year in the history of the Olds School, and that an increasing number of young people from our farms are obtaining the benefits of the instruction given at the schools from year to year.












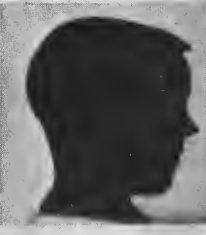


The Schools of Agriculture in the province are performing a very important function in the development of rural life. The young people who attend them, not only have the advantage of expert instruction in all branches of agriculture and in home-building, but also are fortunate in coming into contact with those who are able to give them leadership in matters of citizenship and community life. It is my earnest hope that the students at these schools will take full advantage of the facilities and opportunities presented and will benefit to the utmost from what is offered them in the way of instruction and advice, for we look to them to play a very large part in the future life of the province.



THE MAGAZINE STAFF

FROM OTHER VIEWPOINTS



 W.R.L. PREMIER	 N.E.S. MEMBER FROM 3rd. YEAR	 R.V.H. MINISTER OF FINANCE	 R.L. DEP. MIN. OF FINANCE
 J.P. GOV. GEN.	 M.C. MEMBER FROM 2nd. YEAR	 I.R. MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS	 G.I.S. MINISTER OF PUBLIC JOKES
 L.H. MINISTER OF ATHLETICS	 G.L. MEMBER FROM 1st. YEAR	 E.J. DEP. MIN. OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS	 A.E. DEP. MIN. OF PUBLIC JOKES
 M.M. DEP. MIN. OF ATHLETICS	 J.P. CLERK OF THE HOUSE		

EDITORIAL

"Again the silent wheels of time their annual round have driven," and the O. S. A. students are confronted with the pleasure of recording in the yearly magazine some of what the past twelve months have disclosed.

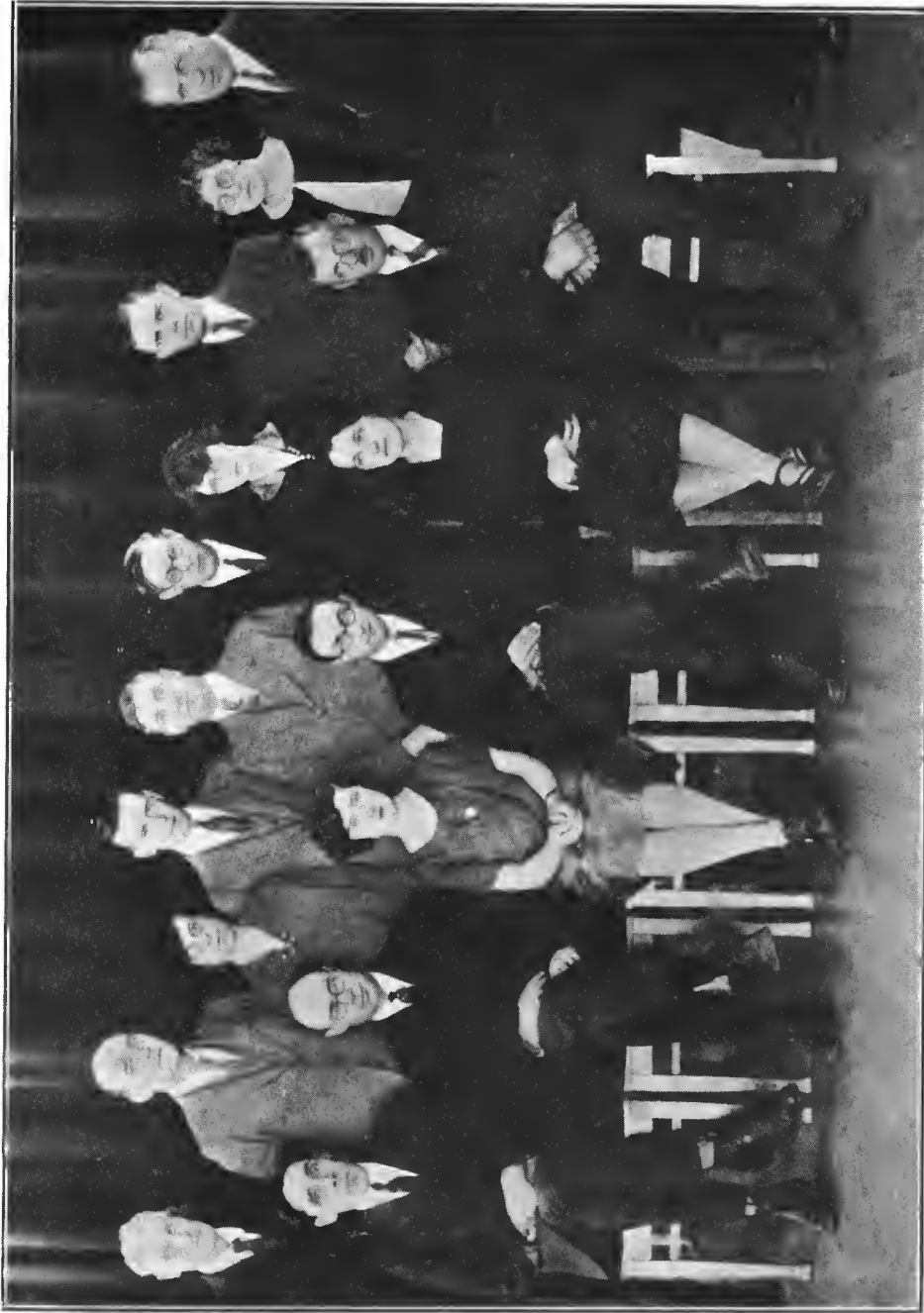
It is the purpose of those designing this magazine to make it a publication which will be of value to all who may read it. With this point in view, these four ideas have been kept in mind: to mirror our college life in its many and diverse phases; to convey news of the activities of the students at the Olds School of Agriculture for the past year; to those not directly connected with it; to be instructive; and to make new friends for this school and kindred institutions.

It has been said that efficient institutions, no matter of what nature they may be, will grow in size and efficiency as long as they continue to be such, for the very reason that an organization must either progress or decline. Therefore as long as it is doing good work it must continue to progress. We believe that the O. S. A. is an efficient institution of education, because things in connection with it are changed from year to year, and these must be for the betterment of those concerned, since it is observed that the school continues to grow in attendance as the years roll by.

As we bid farewell—be it final or temporary—to the school, one or two duties impress themselves on our minds. We have found our course here profitable and enjoyable; we are better fitted for life than we were; we must, therefore, spread the gospel of a course at the O. S. A. What has helped us will help others. To Alumni, I would suggest that they keep in touch with the school through their organization, and help to further its extension work; and also that they live lives that will be a credit to them and all those who have helped in their training.

We present our Annual, conscious of its possessing many shortcomings. If there is any virtue in it we ask only that credit be given to those who so kindly and readily have given of their time and their talent to co-operate with us in making it what it is.

In conclusion, I wish to extend the appreciation and thanks of the Staff, to those who have contributed to the pages of this edition of the O. S. A. Magazine, no matter how small or how large their contributions, because we, the Magazine Staff, realize that it takes a composite of both large and small pieces of material to build a Magazine which is really worth while.—EDITOR.



THE STAFF

Seated, left to right—A. T. Kemp, B.S.A. (Horticulture and Biology); F. W. Addison, B.S.A., B.A. (English); M. Kocher R.N. (Nursing); E. L. Churchill, B.A., M.A. (Mathematics); R. Clutton, B.H.Ec. (Cooking); E. E. Eisenhauer, B.S.A., C.E., I.E. (Irrigation).
 Standing, left to right—Dr. C. H. H. Sweetapple (Vet. Science); E. W. Cormack, B.S.A. (Dairying); M. T. Edwards, B.S.A. (Sewing); C. E. Yauch, B.S.A. (Science); F. S. Grisdale, (Principal and Agronomy); G. R. Holeton, B.Sc. (Mechanics); E. T. McLean (Stenographer); E. W. Phillips, B.S.A. (Animal Husbandry); A. Baty (Stenographer); F. H. Budgeon (Blacksmithing).

WHEAT FARMING

By F. S. GRISDALE

Fifteen years ago the amount of wheat produced in the productive portion of Alberta bordering on the C. P. R. running from Calgary to Edmonton, did not exceed three or four hundred thousand bushels annually. At that time coarse grains and hay were its main crops. Today, we find in this same area that the wheat crop has an average yearly production in excess of twenty-five million bushels. The condition leads one to believe that the farmers located here will very soon find themselves confronted with many "new" problems in soil and crop management. Expansion in wheat production in this area, until quite recently, has taken place slowly. It may be a good thing for the settlers and the Province that it has. Since it has occurred, it is the duty of the most progressive men employed in the farming business to promote sane methods in agriculture and to do what they can to extend the gospel of good husbandry methods among those who are farm operators in this fertile part of our fair Province.

The deplorable weed and soil conditions, resulting from inferior farm practices, that some of the formerly good wheat areas in the "older" Province of Manitoba have recently had to combat, are expensive and depressing. Those districts possess soil and rainfall conditions similar to those in Central Alberta, and unless better wisdom in farm management is used the same situation will present itself here. The experience in Southern Manitoba should provide an object lesson to wheat farmers and impress on their minds the value of good farming practices.

That Central Alberta is a very valuable area for wheat growing cannot be doubted.

Our knowledge of cultural methods and wheat management, working in conjunction with the fertile soil, the good average rainfall, and other favorable climatic factors, make it so. These factors and the comparatively low priced, clean land, giving high returns in yields, combined with the fact that serious diseases and insect pests are absent, ensure profitable wheat production, with prices anything like now prevailing.

The wheat acreage in this area will be increased still more in the immediate future. Each year larger tracts of idle brush and pasture lands are being brought under the plow in all sections of Central Alberta. This has been going on for a few years and will continue with increased vigor until all of the present idle, arable land is brought into production. The resultant condition should vastly increase the agricultural wealth of the Province and improve the living conditions of the residents.

With present conditions prevailing in Central Alberta wheat production can be carried on at a profit. According to the 1924 Report of the United States Tariff Commission that investigated the difference in the cost of producing a bushel of wheat in Central Alberta as compared with the cost of producing a bushel of wheat in the best spring wheat growing States of the Union, it was found that the data for Central Alberta showed a cost ranging between 60 cents and 70 cents a bushel, whereas the per bushel cost of production in the spring wheat areas in the United States ranged from \$1.07 to as high as \$1.91 a bushel. Considering that large surpluses from both countries reach the world markets, one cannot fail to feel fairly optimistic regarding

the opportunities that are to the advantage of the Central Alberta wheat grower as compared with the American wheat grower. The market price for both countries at the present time is based on the Liverpool quotations, and it means that so long as we continue to produce the grain at about one-half the cost of our American competitor, there is a very favorable prospect for our wheat growers.

There are at least two conspicuous reasons for cheaper production under the Central Alberta conditions as compared with those of the American wheat grower. Possibly the lower prices of our wheat lands would be the most outstanding reason. Then the comparative absence of weeds and disease, and the fact that we have very fertile soils which are capable of producing heavy yields, are other very outstanding reasons for our favorable position in the wheat producing game.

Judging by the figures prepared by the Experimental Farms Branch of the Dominion Government, it is possible to produce wheat from heavy yielding areas at a very much lower cost than it is from areas that give low yields. This report covering wheat production in the three Prairie Provinces for the year 1925, when the average yield was 17 bushels per acre, showed that the cost of production was 95 cents per bushel. The report stated, also, that the cost of producing a bushel of wheat on summer-fallow land yielding 20 bushels to the acre was \$1.03, whereas on the summer-fallow lands that yielded 40 bushels to the acre the per bushel cost was only 59 cents. The value of heavy yields on the second crop following fallow are important also: On plowed stubble land yielding ten bushels per acre, the per bushel cost is \$1.20 per bushel whereas on land prepared in the same way but with a yield of thirty bushels per acre the per bushel cost of production is only fifty cents. These

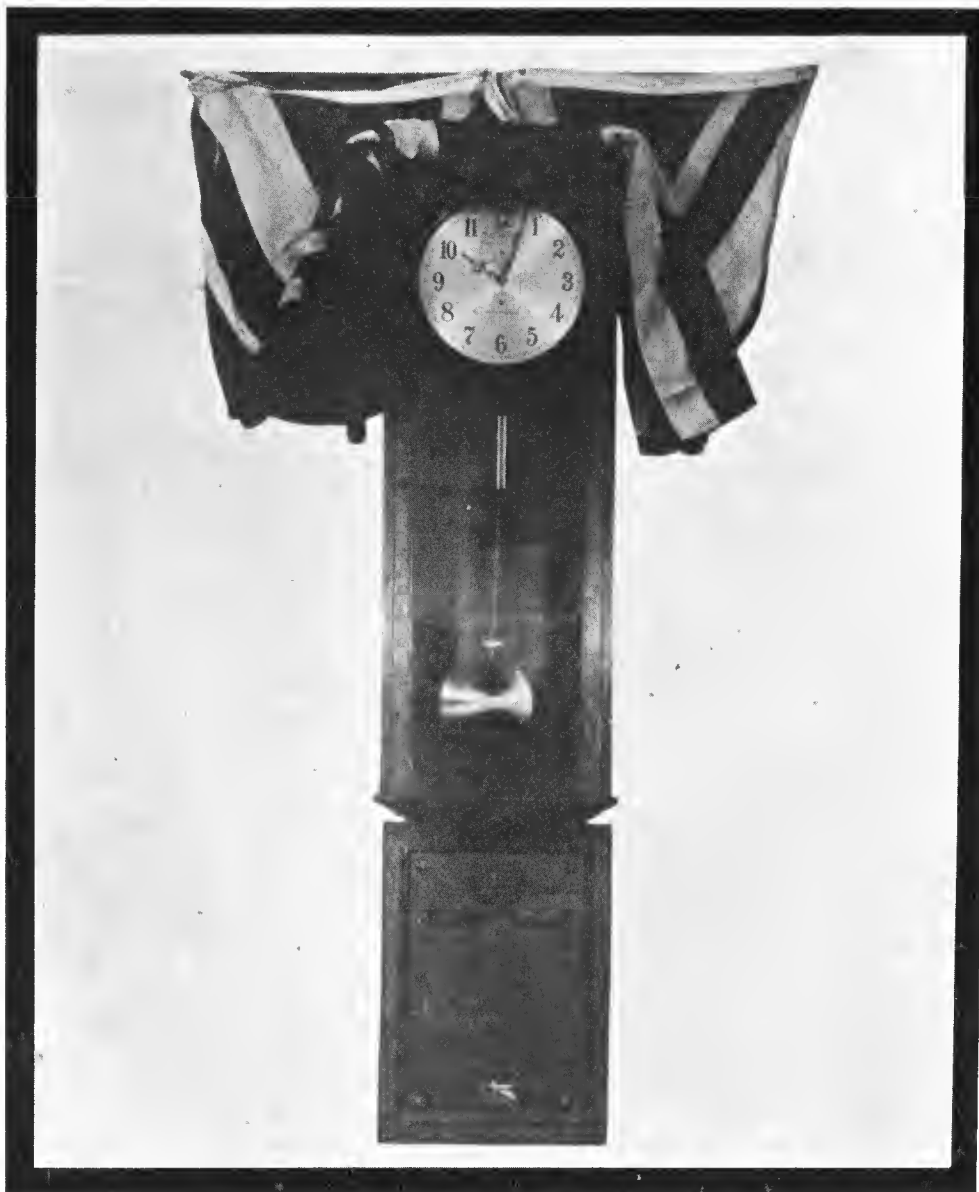
figures very definitely indicate the importance of obtaining high yields per acre in wheat production.

Maximum wheat yields may be obtained as a result of observing a number of important considerations in crop and soil management. In this connection it is of importance to consider the seed as the first requisite.

Good seed includes a variety with high yielding qualities, but one that is adapted to the district where the wheat growing is done. A variety to be adapted to any district must be capable of ripening well within the limits of the frost-free growing season. Having seed that is capable of ripening under the conditions in question, it is of value to select a variety that is not only capable of producing high yields and possesses ability to mature, but is also of good milling quality. It should be pure as to kind and variety, free from weeds and disease, and of strong vitality. There are other considerations that might profitably be borne in mind in selecting seed wheat, but these are some of the chief considerations.

Associated with good seed and the adaptability of the variety, is the question of the grade. With a variety that is adapted to the conditions in Central Alberta and with the use of proper methods of soil management, it is possible to produce No. 2 Northern wheat. At present street prices in carload lots this grade of wheat is worth \$1.18 per bushel at local points, while wheat of the No. 4 commercial grade is worth \$1.01 per bushel on the same basis and No. 6 commercial is worth only 73 cents per bushel. The man who produces the lower grades in most cases is producing at very little above the cost of production and his returns will be disappointing, whereas the man who produces a No. 2 Northern wheat will obtain a price for his product that will pay him well. Since it is possible to produce in normal years Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern wheats,

(Continued on page 82)



THE MEMORIAL CLOCK

THE O.S.A. MEMORIAL

The unveiling of a memorial to those who fell overseas during the war of 1914-1918 was accompanied with solemnity and respect on July 15th, 1926. It is a memorial that will remind coming generations of the sacrifice made by those whom we have honored, when they paid the supreme price.

It was only appropriate that Mr. F. S. Grisdale unveil this clock and tablet, that Mr. G. R. Holeton sound the "Last Post," appropriate because the boys were well known to these men who had the pleasure of teaching them, enjoying their little bits of fun, pranks, helping them out of difficulties, in general, developing that feeling for them which comes when in close contact with human life. No wonder then, that each felt, on this occasion, a pang of sadness which comes to all when loved ones are lost. To their minds would come the pictures recalling days "when young and happy, before other more serious duties called them away," and now, in contrast, perhaps torn asunder by some terrible machine of war while fighting for his country and all that it stands for in life.

For ages men have struggled in various parts of the world to build homes, because it is man's fundamental and primary endeavor, sometimes carried on at first without that idea in mind, but sooner or later he needs a shelter, however rude, from the elements which are unkind. They have fought, bled and suffered on occasion with that desperation no one knows except those who have suffered. We have all witnessed animal life, "higher or lower," at some time or other, fighting for loved ones, mate life, or home, and what a thrill it has given us to see the oppressed victorious, and how

saddening it is to witness injury, or perhaps death, to that which we admired. Does not the heart sink low and feel a deep, heavy oppression under such circumstances? What, then, should be our feeling for men who have given up all, life, rather than yield to oppressors those things they held most dear.

In the last Great War Canadians fought for nationhood and won, fought for all that life can hold; fought for liberty; fought for truth, freedom and justice, with that tenacity very rarely excelled by other troops. What man or woman living in Canada has not heard of their tenacious hold on Ypres, while facing fearful odds. Who has not heard of the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Lens, Passchendale, Amiens, Cambrai, Mons, and a host of other places where Canadians fought, suffered, bled and died, for a new Canadianism. They fought that those that came after might have the opportunity to live a nobler and more glorious life, and dedicate their services to humanity. Dedicate their services to mankind by ever striving to make the life of others less fortunate, more cheerful, less oppressive, through their having died. One of the greatest services that man can do; one that gives more satisfaction, a greater and lasting memorial, is to do good unto all. The brave men, living and dead, who went through those horrible days and nights of suffering in deepest agony, through all those conditions related to modern warfare, under a strain really untold by human tongue—for no tongue can describe what they went through—made their sacrifice, that we who are left to carry on the work which they began, might live.

Their work was not finished, but a great start was made, by laying a foundation in this nation of Canada, in which to build our future edifice. They dedicated to us a nation of generous, noble-hearted, liberty-loving people; a wonderful being with a glorious future.

Thus it is only appropriate that we should erect this memorial as an expression of our gratitude for the services of those whose names appear on the tablet. The mere act of inscribing their names and dedicating this clock to their memory cannot, however, add to their glory, or advance the ideals for which they died, unless we do our part. It is only to those of us who remain, and we trust, many generations to come who may tread these halls, that this memorial can be of value. It should always be a constant

reminder that there were, in the early days of this institution, men who were not afraid to jeopardize everything to which youth with passionate intensity, and greatest of all—Life—for the sake of freedom and ideals.

Surely if these men were inspired to give up all, there will be a constant succession of the youth of this Province who will pass through these halls and who will also be inspired by the glorious example here dedicated, to give a fuller measure of their energies and life's opportunities to the advancement of the aims for which men died. Then our humble offering in the erection of this memorial will not have been in vain and the inscription remind us by our actions that

"THEIR NAMES LIVETH FOR EVER—
—A.T.K."



2nd YEAR MILLINERY WORK

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME SURROUNDINGS

By W. T. MACOUN

(Dominion Horticulturist)

Travelling through the Province of Alberta on the train or by car one is struck by the apparent absence of attractive home grounds and yet were one to take the trouble to call at many homes throughout the Province one would find home surroundings, as I have found them, that would compare very favourably with those in other parts of Canada. The fact is that shelter is one of the first requisites to attractive home grounds in Alberta, and, as a rule, when shelter belts are established they hide from the public the lawn and garden; hence it is necessary to go within the enclosure to see them. It is possible, however, to arrange the trees planted for shelter in such a way that, while the winds are broken by them, at least part of the plantings form irregular groups rather than straight lines and thus present a much more attractive outline than if simply planted to form a rectangular wind-break regardless of their general effect. So often, a break in a line of trees makes the main entrance to a place—abrupt and uninteresting—where much has been done to improve the grounds near the house.

The contrast is so great between homes where shelter has been obtained by the planting of trees and shrubs, where a nice lawn has been established, where flowers are grown, and where there are none of these, that one often wonders why more people do not do something to make attractive and snug the windswept area around the prairie home. The effect upon children of growing up among trees, shrubs, and flowers, and of

having played on a well kept lawn must be to give them a greater love for home than those have who have none of these. We think that there is nothing which will ensure the permanency of a home so much as attractive grounds. People will hesitate to leave a home which has pleasant surroundings. It is not nearly so great a wrench to go away from one where no planting has been done.

Fortunately, there is abundant material to draw upon with which to plant a place, among which being the native trees and shrubs which may be used quite satisfactorily if one does not wish to spend anything on such things. The native white spruce is, perhaps, the most useful native tree in this respect. It can be obtained in different parts of Alberta in the wooded areas and, even if one has to travel a considerable distance to get it, no one should be without this tree. It furnishes protection in both winter and summer, is very attractive at all seasons of the year, and is especially appreciated in winter. Next to the native trees, the Siberian Pea Tree or Caragana is, perhaps, the most valuable, or it might be put in first place in this respect. It is absolutely hardy, is easily grown from seed which can be readily obtained, stands drought well, furnishes excellent protection for the garden, stands clipping well and makes an excellent ornamental hedge, planted fifteen to eighteen inches apart in a single row. These are but two samples of easily obtained, hardy material.

In planting for the improvement of the home grounds, it is desirable to not try to improve a larger area than can be kept in good order. It is better to have a small lawn well kept than a large one where the grass is rarely cut and where weeds are much in evidence. Hedges of Caragana or other shrubs are desirable for separating the well kept part of the grounds from the areas that are neglected. The good effect of a lawn and flower garden is much lessened if weeds, uncut grass, old implements and other things are not hidden from the view of the one on the lawn.

Attention should be paid to the road leading from the public road to the house. An avenue of trees, if the highway is not too far away from the house, makes a very desirable approach, and, if the house is surrounded by a windbreak, an avenue makes a much nicer entrance than merely a gap in the windbreak. An avenue of evergreens, such as the native white spruce, has some advantages over some of the deciduous trees such as Elm, Box Elder, Green Ash, or Poplar. The roots of the evergreens do not extend far out, they need less moisture than deciduous trees, they afford good protection in winter, and are ornamental all the year round. If the road has not yet been made permanent, it is much more effective to have it reach the house from the side rather than to have it go up directly in front of the house thus cutting the lawn into two parts, as an unbroken lawn is much more attractive, and in making the lawn one should not be satisfied with working the ground roughly. While it is not necessary in establishing a lawn to make the land level, unless part is used for tennis, as natural slopes are pleasing, the surface of the soil should be raked down fine, before seeding, with a hand rake, as a lawn with a rough surface is unsatisfactory. Kentucky Blue or June grass makes a very satisfactory lawn grass sown at the rate of about 70 pounds per acre. If sown in the spring there should be

a good lawn by summer, if weather conditions are favorable.

Vines can be planted close to the house as soon as spring opens, even if one is not ready to plant trees and shrubs, and there is nothing which makes as marked a change in a short time as vines. There is a native Clematis with small white flowers in Alberta which is a rapid grower and will soon cover a verandah. The Virginia Creeper is also satisfactory in most places.

There should be a few trees for shade, and one has to choose from the American Elm, Canoe Birch, Russian Poplar, Box Elder, Green Ash or Mountain Ash. Often trees are planted too close to the house. When one is planting the ultimate spread of the tree to perhaps forty or fifty feet should be taken into consideration. Some trees could be planted outside the area it is proposed to keep in lawn with the idea of bringing them into the lawn area in later years. It is better to have a few well developed trees on a lawn than a lot crowded together, and they should be placed where they will ultimately be the most serviceable. Those which are placed to shade the house or for sitting beneath should be planted where ultimately they will give the best results from these standpoints. Other trees should be planted to screen unattractive buildings or long bare walls. When trees are planted behind or at the ends of a house they will, when they grow up, add much to the appearance of the building.

In planting flowering shrubs—and there should be some of these—they should be used, if possible, where they will soften the lines of the house and be a connecting link, as it were, between the house and the ground. Hence, it is a good plan to have some of them quite close to the house. Others should be grouped on the lawn in such a way that they will not give the effect of being dotted over it. An unbroken stretch of lawn directly in front of the house

THE PRIDE OF TWO PROVINCES

By W. D. ALBRIGHT

(Supt. Experimental Farm, Beaver Lodge)

Request comes for yet another article on the Peace River Country. Compliance is a diluted pleasure. The invitation is a compliment. To oblige students is a privilege. The subject is a pet one. But I have treated it so often that the patter of my own phrases tintinabulates like the tenor of a tom-tom.

Besides I know little about the Peace River country. I have lived in it only thirteen years and travelled scarcely ten thousand miles within its boundaries. I used to write of it more sweepingly than is now possible. Ignorance is a source of great assurance.

Where is it? What is it? How is it?

Geography

About thirty million acres lie in North-Central British Columbia and a little over forty millions in Northern Alberta. The bulk of the agricultural area smiles to the kiss of the sunny province.

Emerging at Hudson Hope from its turbulent Rocky Mountain Canyon, the Peace takes a peaceful northeasterly course toward Lake Athabasca, describing gigantic curves that make it stand on the map of Alberta as a sort of italicized letter S, the upright leg of which commences at the town of Peace River and extends in sinuous short curves about a hundred and twenty miles north by latitude ere swerving again towards the north-east, with historic Fort Vermilion riding just around the big eastward bend. From Hudson Hope to Vermilion Chutes are five hundred and eighty

miles of uninterrupted summer navigation. A trip up or down river on the commodious S. S. D. A. Thomas is an experience never to be forgotten. Along its upper reaches the gorge is six to eight hundred feet deep. Multiply by four or five the depth and breadth of the Saskatchewan valley at Edmonton and you have some idea of the northern river as it strikes the traveller at Peace River, Dunvegan, and points upstream. Erosion has carved here on a majestic scale.

The most south-westerly large settlement is on the Grande Prairie. The most north-easterly centre is at Fort Vermilion. Beaverlodge, in the former district, is twenty-four miles north of Washington or Montana. Fort Vermilion is six hundred and fifty miles north of the International Boundary. In the production of spring-sown crops the Beaverlodge Station doffs its hat to its fellow at Fort Vermilion. The latter's location along the river may be a factor in accounting for its superiority. Altitude of 950 feet as compared with 3491 is another. Longer hours of summer sunshine may be a third. The winter is more intense and steady, however, and autumn-sown crops are less sure at the more northerly point. Precipitation there is limited, but remarkably effective.

Geology and Character

What is it? East of the Rockies it is a glaciated plateau sloping from around 3,000 down to about 900 feet, in the general direction devoted by the trend of the river. The

glaciation and contour exhibit many variations, but the noted agricultural areas are alluvial. The prevailing surface soil, as I have observed it, is a black-brown loam five to six inches deep, with a sub-surface zone of grey mineral, this underlaid usually with a chocolate-clay sub-soil. No one knows the area of the agricultural lands. It has been conservatively estimated at twenty to thirty million acres, and may prove to be more.

Indigenously wooded and still largely covered with poplar, spruce, willow and minor species of trees, it has been cleared by fire in certain considerable areas which have thus become foci of settlement.

The lay of the country is very attractive. Grande Prairie resembles the Lacombe district more nearly than any other with which I am acquainted. The climate is essentially the same—perhaps a little less frosty than Lacombe was in the early days. In 1917 the writer visited Lacombe to find beans blackened at the end of July. They were green at that season in Grande Prairie. Once when visiting with Frank Reed, minimum temperatures were compared. His for the preceding winter had been minus 45. It took his breath to hear that ours had been minus 38. Candor compels me to admit that the Beaverlodge Station is situated on the brow of a hill, and that as much as twenty degrees difference in temperature has been recorded between points half a mile apart, with only 109 feet spread in elevation.

Agriculture is not all. The Peace River Country is generally stored with gas under heavy pressure—not the kind that emanates from some other districts. Petroleum occurs in at least small quantities, and at some points good coal is mined for settlers from the river banks. Tremendous measures of excellent coal occur at Hudson Hope; and the adjacent parts of Northern British Columbia are mineralized. Destiny has

linked the future of these provinces. Electricity generated in the Canyon and at the Chutes of the Peace will doubtless drive the wheels of industry, and light Peace River homes. Coal is available to stoke auxiliary plants at seasons of low water. Honorable Vernor W. Smith is not over-optimistic in predicting another Edmonton for the Peace River region.

Present Conditions and Prospects

How is the region making out? Nearly a quarter of a century ago it was declared that the Peace River valley would always be "a poor man's country"; that three years' cropping had exhausted the furrow slice of a certain farm in the Spirit River District, and that wheat would never be a commercial success on Grande Prairie. The "exhausted" farm has been producing good crops ever since, and the Grande Prairie District alone, according to a local elevator man, had, down to the end of January, loaded from the 1926 crop 1,380,000 bushels of wheat, 222,000 of oats, and 10,000 of rye, with the two Wembley elevators, at least, still in a state of chronic congestion. The season's final deliveries of wheat should exceed two million bushels by quite a margin. At a guess probably less than twenty per cent. of the Grande Prairie District is under cultivation, and Grande Prairie is but a postage stamp on the map of the Peace River Country.

In 1926 three neighboring Grande-Prairie-District farmers threshed about fifteen thousand bushels of wheat apiece, while two of them each had six or seven thousand bushels of oats as well. Authenticated field yields of wheat ran up to seventy-two bushels per acre, and anything under forty was considered low. Not bad for a poor man's country?

Some experimental plot yields may be of interest. These are from duplicate plots mostly 10/203-acre each, or very nearly a

tenth of an acre for two combined. Border drills were excluded from the calculations in all cases save with peas, flax and buckwheat. All yields were reduced to a basis of clean, dry grain with a uniform moisture content of twelve per cent. Nine spring wheats ranged from 55 bushels 49 pounds per acre for Garnet up to 68 bushels 4 pounds for Early Triumph. Turkey Red winter wheat averaged from four dates of planting 59 bushels 57 pounds. Winter rye (badly lodged from June to harvest) 46 bushels 55 pounds. Twelve oats ranged from 88 bushels 25 pounds for Liberty hullless up to 151 bushels 24 pounds for Banner; seven barleys from 67 bushels 25 pounds for O. A. C. 21 up to 93 bushels 21 pounds for Bearer; five peas from 52 bushels 7 pounds for Mackay up to 58 bushels 4 pounds for Chancellor. Common buckwheat from three dates of planting averaged 45 bushels, and Premost flax, also from three dates, averaged 16 bushels 33 pounds. Hay was a pretty good crop. Ten bushels of alfalfa seed per acre were raised in 1925.

In fruit, one variety of white currants this past season averaged 15 pounds 14 ounces per bush. Other fruits and flowers were very successful.

As to the quality of the crop, Herman Trelle has doubtless convinced Chicago, Olds, and Edmonton that there was nothing lacking. Previous World's Fair firsts were won by Peace River in 1893 and Chipewyan in 1876, both points being much farther north than Wembley. Robert Cochrane, of Grande Prairie, won third on timothy seed at Chicago in 1924 and again in 1926. John Lamont, of Berwyn, north of Peace River, won the Championship and Reserve Championship at the Lacombe Bull Sale in 1925.

Post-war depression is over. Freight-rates have been reduced to a one-line-haul prairie basis. On export wheat the rail rate from Wembley, which is steelhead at present, is less than seventeen cents a bushel

to Vancouver. With direct Coast connection it would be a little less. The freight on hogs and cattle to Edmonton is 37½ cents a hundredweight. The complete cost of shipping (and selling) hogs to Edmonton is about a dollar a hundredweight—cattle about eighty-five cents. A good semi-weekly passenger service is in vogue, with standard sleepers and a dining-car service.

Steel extension this coming summer is confidently expected, and the Edmonton depot will doubtless ring next autumn with "All aboard for Beaverlodge (or Hythe), Waterhole, and all points north-west!"

Those wishing to motor in by Athabasca should find a passable provincial highway this summer.

Debts are being paid and mortgages lifted. The Grande Prairie Ford dealer told me he led the province in sales during 1926. The faith of the most optimistic is being justified. The better half of Alberta lies north of Edmonton—with qualified exceptions, perhaps, in favor of a few choice circumscribed areas such as Olds.

It used to be thought that the Peace River District was too far away. Far away from what? The real trouble is that the rest of Canada is too far away from Peace River.

Solipism? Come and see!

Miss Kocher: "What would you do in case Kay was drowning?"

Clara Albers: "I'd hold her tongue so that she would not choke to death."

* * * *

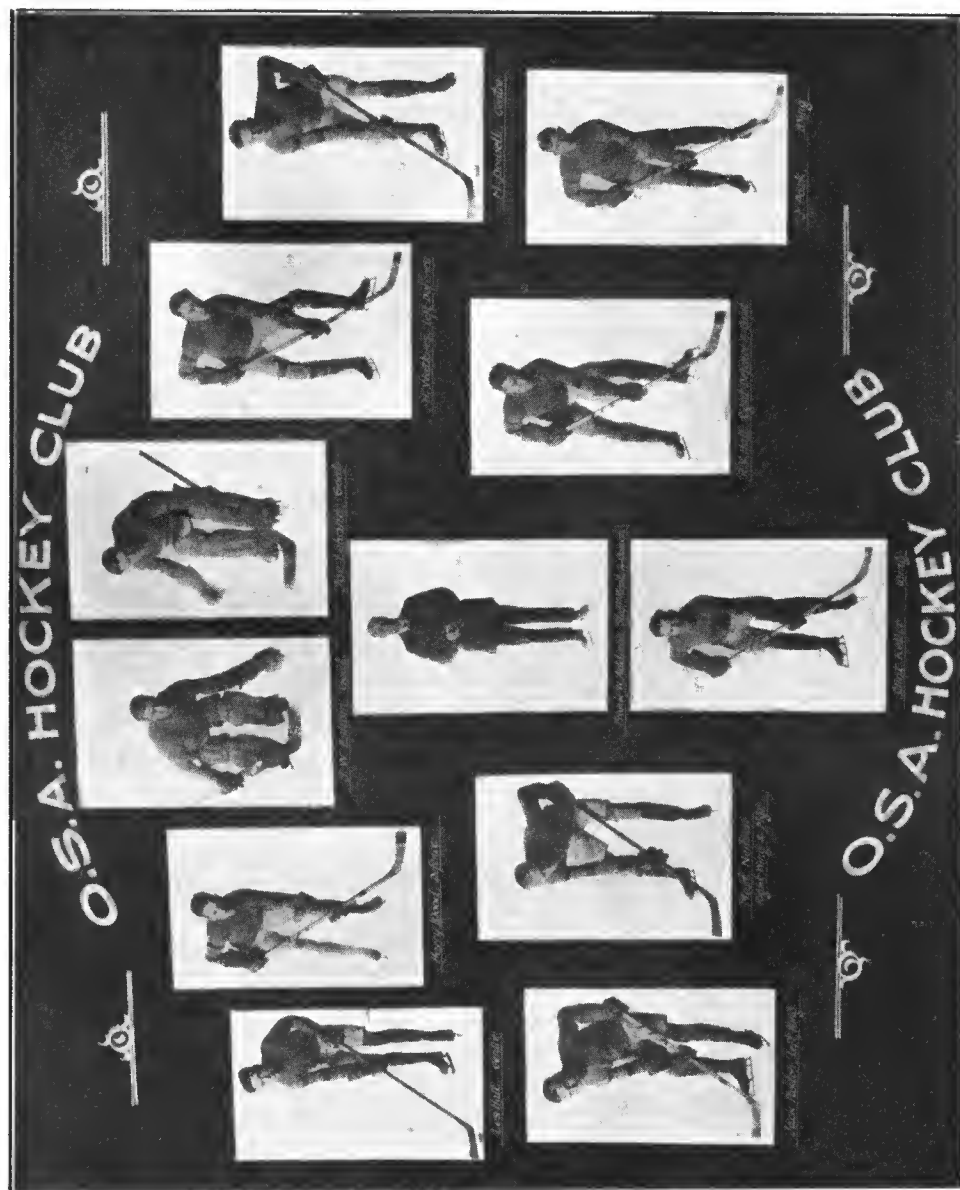
Nina: "Why do you comb your hair when you go to bed?"

Gertie: "I might see him in my sleep."

* * * *

Lehane: "Is that girl over there smiling at me?"

Wood: "Quite probable, when I first saw you I laughed out loud."



ATHLETICS

O. S. A. Hockey

Owing to the fact that the rink was remodelled before Christmas, being made some twenty feet longer and ten feet wider, the Athletic Committee found it very difficult to have the rink in shape before Christmas. Since the New Year, however, Inter-Class schedule has been drawn up and several games have been played. The first game was played between the First and Second Years, January the 8th. The game was fast and clean throughout. W. C. Williams and M. Dowell were the shining lights for the second year, each notching a counter, while Eshom ably guarded their goal. The game ended with a score of 2—0 in favor of Second Year. M. C. Neilsen refereed.

January 15th the Third Year sprang their surprise on the Sophs. The game was rough in spots, with well-deserved penalties being handed out by the referee, Mr. Addison. Keller, Hall and Neilson tallied a goal apiece for the Third Year in the first two periods of play, while Parks and Dowell located the net for the Sophs. The final score was 3—2 in favor of Thirds.

On January 25th, after 4.35, the First Years and the Matrics. met on the rink, and owing to the short time, three fifteen minutes periods were played. There was no score until the third period, when Neilsen and Hall each scored for the Third Year; while the First Years failed to find an opening in Joe Lehane's armor. The game ended on a dark rink with a score of two—nil.

The season is still young and the ice is in good shape, and the representative hockey teams have several games scheduled to play. Owing to the fact that there is such a great

deal of sickness, we are sorry we are unable to get the results of these games.

The line-up for the different Years is as follows:—

First Year

Goal: Strachota.

Defence: Hall, W.; Watkins, H.

Forwards: Clayton, H.; Hall, L.; Nichol, J. C.

Subs.: Hutchinson, C.; Garrow, P.; Stone, L. R.

Second Year

Goal: Eshom, J. Wilbur.

Defence: Reeves, R.; Williams, W. C.

Forwards: Park, J.; Dowell, M. L.; Paxton J.

Subs.: Fleshman, Dean.

Girls' Physical Training

Helter-skelter up to the Assembly run the the girls at the call of order, when Miss Edwards blew the whistle.

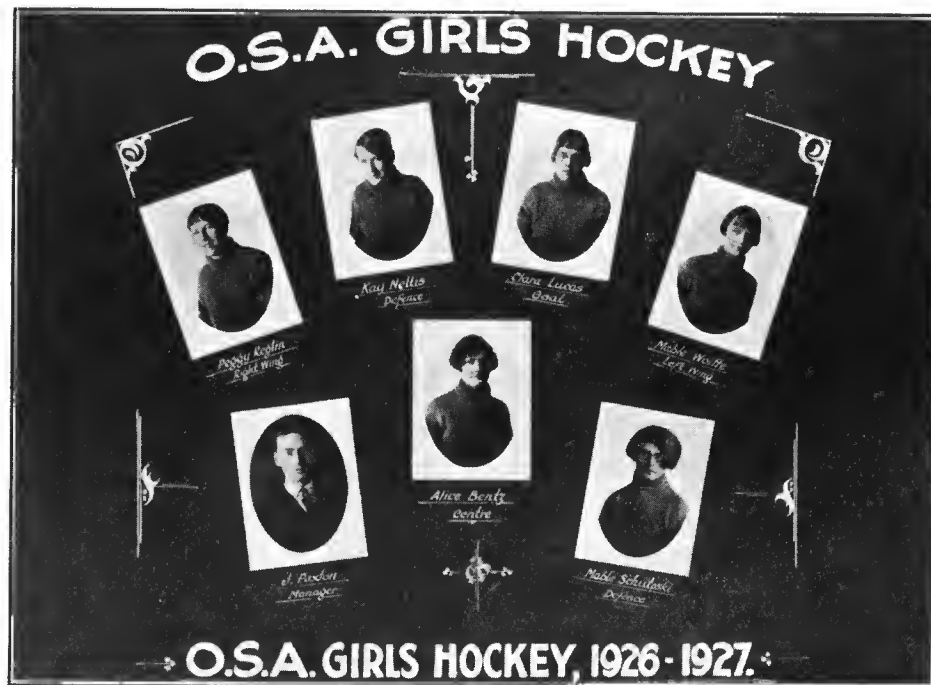
"To the wall, run." "Class, fall in."

Quick movement of mind and body were shown. This adding new life and vigor, and doing away with the tired, drowsy feeling of sitting in classes all day.

After twenty minutes of drill, deep-breathing exercises, tumbling, and games were played for the benefit of building the body physically as well as mentally.

Such was the spirit of the Girls' P.T. Class of '26 and '27.

Everyone took a great pleasure in this hour of training. But one term at the O. S. A. has so much to say for itself that many could not spare the time to attend classes regularly. We now see the great necessity of a gymnasium at disposal for use when time permits.



The Girls' Hockey

The girls of '26 and '27 organized a Hockey Team. Some very exciting times were had at the practice games. One game in particular is worthy of mentioning. It was between the Flappers and the Ladies; the former were boys wearing skirts and jazz garters, and having the privilege of using only one hand.

Such brilliant shooting was seldom seen. The very capable referee, Leslie Hall, had a great deal of work and worry to keep the "Flappers" in order. At times all but two were on the fence. The last but not least period kept the spectators on their toes; there were so many close calls and breathless moments that the spectators were chewing at the wood on the fence. "Whew," it was an exciting spell, and everybody was glad when the suspense was lifted by the

sounding of the final bell, leaving the score 5—3 in favor of the "Flappers."

Third Year

Goal; Joe Lehane.
Defence: Hall, Wood.
Forward: Neilson, Keller. Oke.
Subs.: Morrisroe, McLeod.

Field Day

Field Day went off with a bang this year. Great enthusiasm was shown by the students. A very fine day was selected for the event, the only fault was the campus, which was slippery. The winners of the different events were as follows:—

Field Day Results

Men's 100 yd. Dash—Time 12 sec.: 1, Niznik; 2, A. Whiteside; 3, C. Doan.

Ladies' 75 yd. Dash—Time 12 2-5 sec.: 1, A. McConnell; 2, C. Lucas; 3, G. Henley.

Men's High Jump—4 ft. 7 in.: 1, R. Reeves; 2, A. Whiteside; 3, 8 ties, no award.

Ladies' High Jump: 1, H. Reglin; 2, G. Henley, C. Lucas; 3, 4 ties, no award.

Men's Shot Put: 1, A. Buckley; 2, C. Doan; 3, A. Whiteside.

Ladies' Basket Ball Throw: 1, G. Craddock; 2, G. Henley; 3, H. Reglin.

Men's Discus Throw: 1, R. Hall; 2, A. Whiteside; 3, A. Buckley.

Dormitory Tug-of-War: 1, Edward's Dorm.; 2, Farm Dorm.

Men's Tug-of-War: 1, Third Year; 2, Second Year.

Ladies' Potato Race: 1, G. Henley; 2, R. Doan; 3, H. Humphries.

Men's Relay: 1, Second Year; 2, Third Year; 3, First Year.

Ladies' Relay: 1, First Year; 2, Second Year.

Horse Rider Tournament: 1, R. Hall, F. Hill; 2, A. Buckley, C. Keller; 3, M. Neilson, H. Oke.

Ladies' Walking Race: 1, R. Doan; 2, G. Craddock; 3, H. Stephenson.

Mixed Relay: 1, Second Year; 2, First Year.

Obstacle Race: 1, C. Keller, A. McConnell; 2, C. Doan, M. Woitte; 3, R. Whiteside, R. Doan.

Men's Half-Mile: 1, Nichol; 2, J. Niznik; 3, H. Woods, R. Reeves tie.

Staff Handicap: 1, R. Clutton; 2, Edwards; 3, Phillips.

Points: 1—5. Second Year: 61 points.

Rugby

On November 2nd the students witnessed a hard-fought game of Rugby between the O. S. A. and the High School. The game was fast throughout, and ended in a well-earned score of 18—2 in favor of the High School. Another game was played between the same teams on the campus, November

9th. The game was played on field of snow which somewhat checked the speed of the game, but nevertheless the O. S. A. boys displayed their class by defeating the opposition by a score of 11—7. Following this game was a streak of wet weather, which made it almost impossible for the two teams to come together to decide the draw. When they did meet, to the disappointment of our boys, the High School walked off with another victory, thus giving them the best two out of three games. All games were well supported by both schools, who exchanged many yells.

Mr. Addison thinks that Miles Rouark wrote his composition on the spur of the moment instead of Silas Mariner.

* * * *

Mr. Kemp says he can see what the Freshies think. We differ. That which is not there can not be seen.

* * * *

C. Hutchinson is taking up P.T. We often see him taking his "Daley" walking.

* * * *

Minnie: "Well, the nerve of some people's kids."

Ruth: "What's the matter now?"

Minnie: "Here I've just been peeking through the keyhole to see that new Freshette, and if she wasn't there looking back at me."

* * * *

Mr. Holeton says: "You can always tell a "Freshman," but you can't tell him much."

* * * *

"Freshie" (after grain judging): "Well, I'll say Mr. Kemp knows his oats."

INTERIOR DECORATION

By ZEON HINER

An article dealing with a subject as expansive as Interior Decoration is by necessity incomplete. Only the primary laws will be discussed and treatment of details, as well as the unlimited scale of color schemes, will be unmentioned. The public schools with their teaching of the appreciation of the beautiful have brought the knowledge of what are primary, secondary and tertiary colors within the reach of all homes. Upon such knowledge is left the selection of colors and complementary colors suitable for the demands of the family who wish to be their own decorators.

Decorating a room is painting a picture that is tangible and real, and from which is absorbed a very real psychological effect. Our walls and our furniture are not only to express our own individuality, but to stimulate us into cheerfulness, cordiality, comfort and such luxury as we can buy, and to impress our individuality and personality on all who use our rooms. To paint a picture, the designer must visualize, and the professional decorator makes a plan to indicate the "how" and the "where" of his designing. A sheet of drawing paper cut to scale is the floor, and to this are attached the walls with their openings to scale. The furniture is put on the floor or against the wall in colored cut outs, and the tints and colors employed in the room are applied to their proper spaces. With a plan developed to this completeness there is precluded all mistake in buying.

In designing and purchasing each article must be measured by each of the four laws:

1. Does this meet the demand of us who are to use it?

2. Does this meet the demands of the use to which it will be put?

3. Does this possess proper style, color and proportion for the room?

4. Is it beautiful?

The first consideration for every room is: "What color"?

With the waning of the fear of misused colors, the demand for taupes is weakening, and the colors expressive of individuality of the occupant become the foundation of a color scheme for a room. Color is a natural environment, and will not result in a tragic mess or riot when controlled under the laws of primary and complementary colors. That is, we know that red and green are associated colors as are their shades and tints.

Each color has its characteristic effect and produces a characteristic impression—

Red.—The warmest of colors; symbolic of richness, splendor and dignity; a strong color to be used with strong colors. It is becoming to a large room, but is safest in small masses. Pink, a tint of red, is safe in any sized room, and lends a dignified daintiness, harmonizing with many other tints.

Yellow.—A warm color and the most luminous; symbolic of radiance and cheerfulness; useful in all shades. Yellow, in its shades or tints, enlivens dull colors or too sombre tones.

Blue.—The coldest of all colors and called "the aristocrat of color." Safe in all shades and tints, but gives chill to room with little sunlight.

Orange.—A combination of red and yellow, and the complement to blue; a potent color that is restricted in use.

Green.—A quiet and restful color with great potentialities. It is favored when on the yellow side.

Violet.—Commonly called purple; a color of shadows and deep splendor; in the red shades it adds warmth, dignity and luxury.

Black, white and grey are used best as contrast and emphasis to color.

To guide us in the selection of our color scheme, there is a law. "Rooms are decorated in an ascending scale of values," the theory of which is—black on the floor is diminished to white on the ceiling, and in practice the darker colors belong low in the room, since they carry the impression of weight. The "key color" of a room decided, it is used for the walls. If a figured wall decoration is used, the "key color" becomes the dominant color of the figure design, while if the walls are one color, it is more probable a tint of the "key color" should be used. The wall color is either to intensify the light of a dull room or to subdue the light of a too bright room. A fixed law governs wall covering, "small areas allow intense colors, but large areas forbid intense colors.

From the decision of the color for the walls, and the intensity of that color, the colorings for the furniture and upholstery can be selected. As a rule the surface area of furniture exceeds rug area, for this reason the color for the furniture is next highest to the wall in intensity. The rugs then will be approximately the same color, but of deeper tone value. Light rugs on a floor, from the point of view of their artistic value are high places on what should be an even surface. The floor itself is expected to be obviously the darkest value in the room. The draperies are above the floor both in intensity and tone value, and are too harmonizing with the wall colors.

Enough of the dominant hue of a room should be used to make that dominate. For example, a green from a favorite picture is chosen as the dominant color for a room.

There will be yellow-green walls, a buff ceiling, a medium blue-green in the draperies and cushions, a deep blue-green in the rug and jade green on bric-a-brac or lamps. Through figured chintzes and upholstery or wall-paper, or figured lampshades, the original green from the picture can be repeated often. Thus we have a green room.

The redecoration of a room is the opportunity to improve the floor, since often we are conscious it is the chief ill of an ailing room. The regret that a light oak floor was costly, and that it is a good light oak floor, and the objection that a dark floor shows the dust, can be balanced against the small cost of staining it dark, the improvement of the artistic value of the floor when dark as a fitting background for the entire decorative scheme of the room, and against the fact that dark furniture shows dust as readily unless it is given frequent attention. The best of rugs will not produce their full beauty unless they are shown on a background that does not vie with the ceiling in tone value, nor will the room produce its utmost impression of size if the floor and ceiling are not in proper relation.

Governing the treatment of walls and ceiling are: (1) The architectural style of the room. (2) The exposure of the room. (3) The use of the room. (4) The furniture in the room. For the first, an oak-paneled room is typically early English in architecture, and requires early English furniture, and forbids such an anachronism as Mission furniture. Or, a Spanish style of architecture warrants rough plaster, and wall hangings not chintz-patterned wall-paper. The exposure of a room governs the wall cover. A light blue can be most fetching in a well-lighted room, but loses all its beauty in a dark room. The use of a room governs the tone value of our colors—deep burgundies are appropriate for living rooms, but bedrooms warrant lighter and less formal coloring.

Wall treatments are six in number, although there are many combinations of the six styles. These treatments are: Tinting, papering, painting with oils, panelling with paper painting or fabrics, covering with fabrics, and covering with wood panelling. Since they are least in cost the first two are the most used. As walls form the source of the dominant hue of a room, that hue must be there distinctly. The texture of a wall has much to do with the reflection of the color, and through reflection, with the apparent size of the room. Rough surfaces or broken colors will do much to enlarge and enliven a cramped, dull room. Patterns with perspective will give a necessary impression of distance. However, pattern is not to be abused. Quite often a patterned rug demands a plain wall. Since woodwork is a part of the wall, painting it a tone lighter than the wall is often the most successful treatment. Or if the woodwork is preserved as part of the decoration the wall should carry much of the same color to avoid a too outstanding emphasis of frames and casings.

After the solution of "how to do" the floor, walls and ceilings, we shall choose comfortable and useful furniture that never goes out of style. Here it is well to resort to the library for a general recognition of "period style" of furniture so that we may select our chairs and tables to harmonize in design, since we are to build a picture with our furniture. Every room is to be a composition with a centre of interest, with unity, balance, proportion, order and harmony. The centre of interest is determined by grouping furniture about a point on which interest is to be focused. Examples are: The fireplace, a reading table or a window. Each wall will have its centre of interest as well—a window, a group of windows, a table, a desk, a picture or whatever it is to be developed as a group auxilliary to the whole scheme.

With all these principles of color, values and harmony, tone values and composition, decided by building a pattern of the room, there will be no mistake in selecting furniture, rugs, pictures and bric-a-brac to complete the room. Volumes are written on treatment, color schemes, and composition, and are to be recommended as texts to instruct one in redecorating an old house or in designing for a new one. Here are discussed the primary principles only, since to go into details or into combinations of laws of decorating is material for several volumes.

"What's the date, please?"

Mr. Yauch: "Never mind the date, the examination is more important."

"Well, sir, I wanted to have something right on my paper."

* * * *

Fair Lady: "Are you a student?"

Muller: "No, I just go to college here."

* * * *

"Worth knowing—Absence makes the pocket-book grow fatter."

* * * *

Reeves: "Did you ever let a man kiss you?"

Miss Beckman: "Oh no, only a couple of college boys."

* * * *

Mr. Addison: "Give me a sentence with 'vermin' in it."

Mark: "Before I go fishing, I go vermin."

* * * *

Ellis: "Muller has lost his coat again."

Stokes: "How do you know?"

Ellis: "Can't find mine."

* * * *

Crawford: "I can't swim."

Freshie: "Why?"

Crawford: "I ain't in water."

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

By PRESIDENT FRANK STEVENS
(Braven Stock Farm, Calgary)

When a fortune teller reads a person's past character, and foretells his future, we have reasonable grounds for believing what she says about the first two, but we usually smile at what she says about the last.

Why do we believe in the one and smile at the other? We believe in her ability to read the past and character because every act that one performs, be it physical or mental, leaves its mark indelibly stamped upon us, and the trained senses of the fortune teller detect it, however small it may be. Through careful observation of a multitude of these marks she is able to give a good account of the person's past and a fair judgment of his character. Those who smile at what she says about the future believe that, because the acts of the future have not yet been committed, and therefore left no marks, she has nothing to read. Those who are inclined to believe, say, having read one's past and character enables her to foretell the future.

Regardless of whether we believe these views or not, it would be interesting to us if the Alumni Association should engage the services of a good fortune teller. What would be her report? Judging from the past performances and the present activities the report on the past and the character should be very favorable.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the accomplishments here. You know them and believe that they have amply justified the existence of the Association and its two Experimental Unions. Those who have been sufficiently interested to become active members know what has been done, and feel that their efforts have not been in vain.

Those who have not become members have missed a good deal. That the Association may become more successful in the future, we should like to have those who are dissatisfied with its efforts and achievements, offer some real constructive criticism through the columns of the O.S.A. News. Better still, let them bring something worth while to our next, and to every succeeding regular meeting.

"If you think your Alumni is best,
Tell 'em so,
If you'd have it lead the rest,
Help it grow.
When there's anything to do,
Let the others count on you;
You'll feel good when it is through,
Don't you know.

If you're used to giving knocks,
Change your style;
Throw bouquets instead of rocks,
For a while.
Let the other fellow roast,
Shun him as you would a ghost,
Meet his banter with a boast,
And a smile.

When a member from afar,
Comes along,
Tell him who and what you are,
Make it strong;
Never flatter, never bluff,
Tell the truth, for that's enough,
Be a booster, that's the stuff;
Don't just belong."

If we absorb the above lines thoroughly we should become imbued with the spirit to make use of the many opportunities that lie at our door, and with the determination that

(Continued on page 83)



THE STUDENT'S COUNCIL

Standing—C. C. Keller; G. Henley, A. W. Ardley.; E. Jones; W. R. Lokier; E. J. Beath; J. Paxton.
Sitting—M. M. Craddock; P. Keyser; A. Buckley, Pres; D. W. Penman; M. Schutoski.

THE STUDENT'S COUNCIL

The object of the Students' Council is to give the Student Body self-government in matters pertaining to them, with the sanction of the Principal. It consists of two members elected from each class in the School, and two members appointed by the Principal, from the Student Body. It is absolutely necessary (for a good order of business) that there be harmony between the Council and the Staff so that there may be a good working basis for the welfare of the School. The history of the past two years shows that this factor was present, and the Staff and Student Body give evidence of their joint good-will in this regard.

The members of the Councils of '25 and '26 have done pioneer work, and as in all new organizations of this kind have encountered many difficulties and problems.

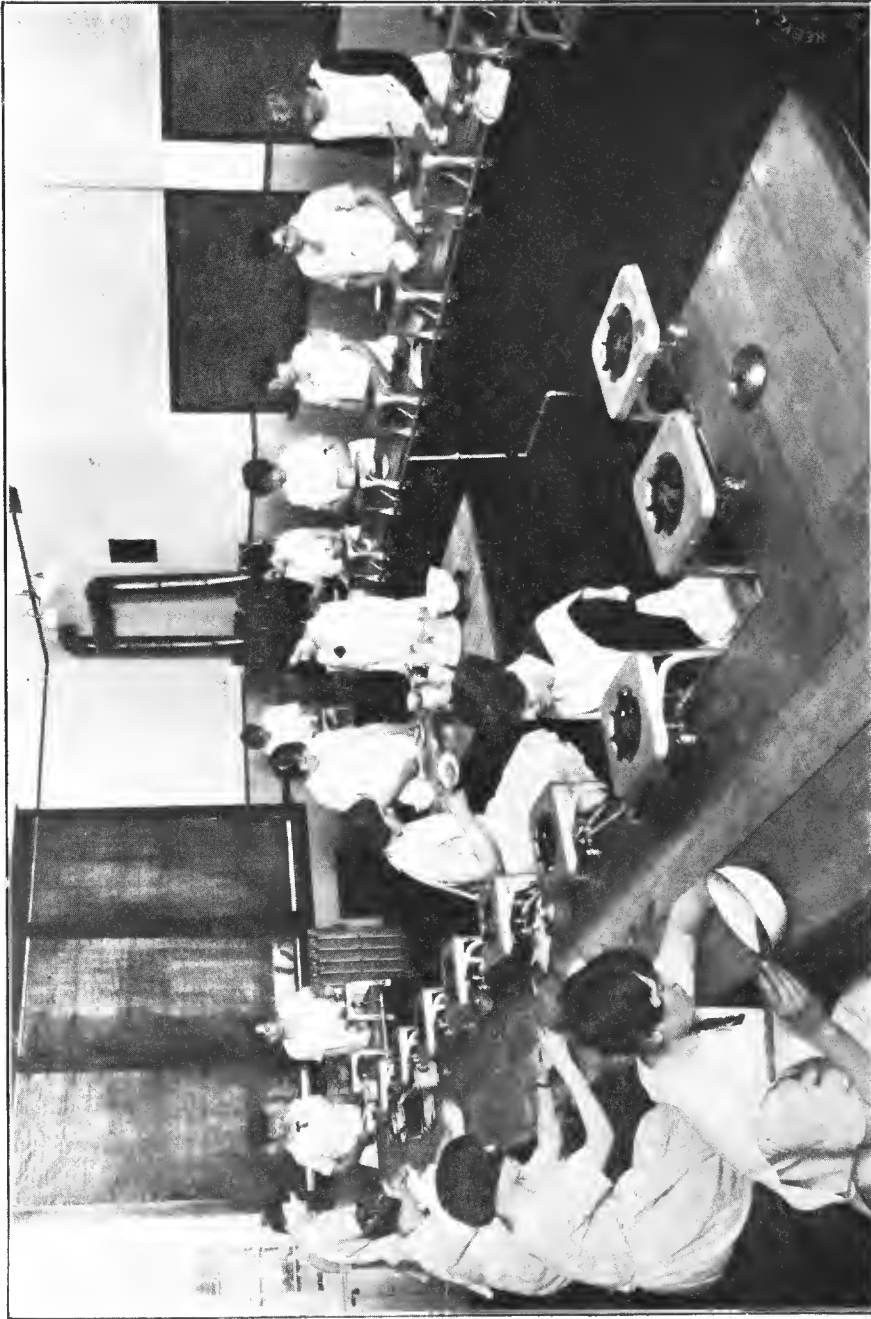
This has made the work of the present Council much easier.

The officers of the 1926-27 Council are as follows:—

President, Alex. Buckley; Vice-President, John Paxton; Secretary, D. W. Penman; Treasurer, Peter Keyser. All these men have taken a deep interest in the affairs of the Student Body, and have put much time and energy into the work of the Council, as have all the other members, but to a lesser degree.

As every family has rules and regulations so has this "Big Family at the O. S. A." It is up to the Students, individually, to obey all the school laws, morally and mentally, for the good reputation of the School, Staff and Students.

"Vivat Unitas Studiosorum." —P. K.



B. DIVISION, FIRST YEAR WOMEN—Cooking

Third Year Biographies



ASKEW, OLIVER NELSON: Stop! Look! Listen!

To those who are not acquainted, allow me to present O. N. Askew, Class President of the Matrics. Born in Essex County, Ontario, he came West to Nobleford, which is still his home. He was one of the bright lights of the C. S. A.; last year, we believe, he came to the O. S. A. to improve himself before invading 'Varsity as a law student. Does not show any signs of intensive study, yet his marks show that he knows how. He claims to be storm-proof against the ladies—we don't doubt him—but Calgary has some wonderful shows. Cheer up, "Old Bean!" the "birds" all come North in the Spring.

BUCKLEY, ALEX.:

Gleichen lost a good citizen, and Olds profited by the loss, when Alex. decided to spend his third winter with us. We really could not have got along without him. Imagine the Students' Council without his loyal support! Buckley dearly loves Algebra, and says he is getting expert at juggling figures. More power to him! He keeps details as to the place and date of his birth a deep secret, but someone once said he was Irish, and he did not deny it. Most of us would, whether or not. He's lost his brogue, or most of it, somewhere in his travels, and is now quite civilized.

GARROW, HELEN:

Helen Garrow ate her first dish of porridge in Banffshire, Scotland, in 1908. No! That didn't spoil her for life, as she came to Canada when only three years old. Caesar would say, "Of all the wonders that I yet have seen, it seems to me most wonderful, the way Helen has changed since coming to the O. S. A." The first year she was so shy that she dodged when anyone looked at her. The second year she was bold enough to look back. This, her third year, finds her staring in frank disapproval if she isn't being gazed at. She is a conscientious student, standing high in all branches of her work.

GILPIN, RIDGEWAY: "Deepest rivers flow with least sound."

Hails from Viking, the land of the snowbird, where he is a prosperous rancher. In our acquaintance with him during the past two years we have found him to be of a sunny disposition, a willing worker, and an admirer of the fair sex. Studious, but we think he has an aversion to Maths. Lately he has shown a great interest in China, and we predict that after a course at the University he will either take to market gardening or laundrying—probably both. Putting all jokes aside, we wish him the best of luck.

HALL, ROBERT V.:

Bob first disturbed the peace of Campbell, Minn., and has been disturbing the peace ever since, especially that of hockey goalkeepers and opposing Rugby lines. Bob is a Grad. of '26, and came back to prepare for the 'Varsity with the rest of the Matrics. He shows great ability in student affairs, holding the position of Class President and President of the Athletic Committee, for the fall term. He also holds the important position of Business Manager of the Magazine Staff. An outstanding athlete, being prominent in hockey circles, as a defence player, on both School and Town teams.

HILL, W. FREEMAN:

He left Ontario at an early age for the Prairies, finally settling in Alberta, and claiming Tofield as his home town. Tofield has something to be proud of in Bill, for he is a very energetic and ambitious young man, and is noted for seeing anything that he starts, through to a satisfactory conclusion. He fulfilled the post of Secretary-Treasurer for the Matric. Class, for the fall term, and carried out his arduous duties with success. Although of a seemingly quiet disposition to those who are not well acquainted with him, he is not altogether immune from the rampages of Cupid.

KELLER, CLINTON C.:

Is a great booster of the South Country and backs his support up by exhibiting prize-winning grain both here and at Edmonton. He is a member of the Matrics. Hockey Team, and is also a boxer and wrestler of no mean repute. Clint is one of Premier Buckley's right-hand men on the School Government. Likes girls in general, but apparently none in particular. Incidentally he is always on time for School—sometimes? A good student, no doubt due to the influence of the studious atmosphere created by Mac, and to which he is often exposed.

KOLLER, KATHERYN:

"She isn't short, she isn't fat; she's very fond of her black cat."

This is an extract from the song which made her famous as a writer, and much sought after for contributions for the "Chinook," of which she is censor. Kay believes that "a book a day, keeps the doctor away," and although she seldom studies, she stands highest in a number of subjects. She has ably fulfilled her duties as one of the representatives of the Matric. Class on the Students' Council.

LEHANE, J. J.:

Born at a very early age in Dublin, Ireland, he recognized his mistake and came to Leduc in 1910, where he still resides. He received his Public and High School training there. He saw "the light" in the fall of '24, and came to the O. S. A., graduating last year. As a member of the Matric. Class he is noted among his class-mates for his solution of Math. problems, and by the instructors for his ability of distracting the attention of Starrand-garrow. He has ably defended the goal for the Class Hockey Team, and is also a member of the School Team. He is also President of the Sickness and Distress Committee, and has done good work. His ambition is to become a civil engineer. Hence we hope to see him in 'Varsity next year.

McDONALD, PRESTON:

Let this hereby introduce our friend, popularly known as Mac. Mac first winked at the nurse in Fredonia, Kansas, but moved to Mirror, Alberta, in 1911, where he learned his A.B.C.'s. Then desiring more knowledge, he was initiated at the O. S. A. in the fall of '24. He is a descendant of the race who wear the plaid and play the bagpipes. Mac is of a retiring disposition. Socially he retires with the other fellow's girl, and at exam. time he retires at night with the most marks. In the spring term we find Mac ably fulfilling the positions of Class Secretary and Treasurer, and President of the Pin Committee. He can solve any tough Geometry proposition, but the female problem baffles this modest youth. Unless he changes it is impossible for him to have anything but a successful future.

McLEOD, CHARLES A.:

Charlie is a product of North Dakota, but, realizing his mistake, left before he became in any way affected. His parents brought him to Bassano, where he has had his headquarters since. As you can see, he comes from the South Country, and he is a sure enough booster for his district. Charlie is a diligent student, and is always willing to mix the good and bad of life together. A small man, but a mighty opponent with the gloves; also an ardent supporter of the Matric's Hockey Team. "We wish him luck."

MORRISROE, JOSEPH:

Although Joe was born on the other side of the Southern boundary he has lived at Red Deer since a few months old, and is still very proud of his Irish blood. After graduating from the O. S. A. in 1926, he thought to further his education by becoming a Matric. of the 1927 class. He takes an active part in athletics, especially skating and hockey, being a prominent member of the Third Year Team. Aside from keeping up his reputation as a diligent student he also manages to find time for the Friday night dances, and "surely excels in the Old Time Stuff."



**NEILSEN, M. C.:**

Martin was the person who made Windermere, B.C., famous by his birth there a few years ago. He received his early schooling in Calgary, but realizing the opportunities the O. S. A. offered, he enrolled in the fall of '24. He believes that much studying is a weariness to the flesh, but he studies nevertheless. He is a noted athlete, particularly at hockey, being Captain of the O. S. A. Olds Team, and also playing on the School Team. He served as the Secretary of the Literary Committee during the fall term, and is President of the Athletic Committee for the spring term. He is noted among the Room 5 gang for his wit and the drawing of caricatures on the board. He hopes to farm the greater portion of Southern Alberta in the near future. The Third Year are certain that Martin will make a success of whatever he undertakes.

**OKe, HAROLD E.:**

Harold first commenced to cut down the world's supply of oxygen in Manitou, Manitoba. Later he took up his abode at Hanna, where he still hangs up his bat. Harold is an industrious student, taking a keen interest in all School activities, being President of the Literary Committee and Cheer Leader of the famous Matric. Class. He may be seen upholding the Third Year Hockey colors on Saturday afternoons. His greatest ambition is to go North and start farming. "Oh, Shaw," he likes dancing and skating.

**SCHUTOSKI, MABEL:**

Mabel comes to us from the metropolis of Stavely. Having attended Claresholm for two years, she knew a good thing when she saw it, and came to Olds for her Third Year. The Matric. Class has finished what Claresholm began, and has made a real girl of her. Mabel has a head for her studies, but as she is quiet and unassuming, only her intimates appreciate these qualities. Mabel is a believer in that old motto: "Least said is soonest mended." She is the Third Year representative on the Musical and Entertainment Committee, and right ably does she fill this position. Her many O. S. A. friends wish her as happy and prosperous future as possible a mortal may have.

**STARR, NINA E.:**

No one at the O.S.A. had ever heard of Iron Springs before it became known that the "Starr" of the Third Year Class came from there. Now it's an important place where everyone wants to go for their holidays. This "baby" of class '27 was born in Bellefontain, Ohio, and has moved several times since. Her two years of Domestic Science were taken at Claresholm, but that does not hinder her much. She has lived them down more or less, and believes with the rest of us—

"That there's no place like Olds."

Nina dearly loves to give public speeches, and has been known to ask for her turn a week before it came around.

Remember, Nina, Caesar was ambitious!

**WOOD, HARRY:**

Several years ago an auburn-haired young man was born in Carstairs, and has become one of Carstairs best farmers. In order to improve his great natural talent for raising pigs and grain he came to the O. S. A. in the fall of '24. He graduated last year and is now a member of Matric. '27. He plays defence on both the Third Year and School Teams. To strangers he appears of a quiet disposition, but his intimates have learned that appearances sometimes lie. He has plenty of action and pep, both in a social and athletic way. He is a good student, but Mr. Churchill's classes are his bugbear. He bids fair to become a champion at his hobby of winning prizes in stampedes. His friends offer him these sentiments—

"Here's to your good health and your family,
And may you and they live long and prosper."



1927 COMMITTEES

THE MATRICULATION CLASS

The Matriculation Class is gradually being so well established that it will seem strange to look back on the time when there was no Third Year. We are pleased with the attendance; the increase shows that more people are becoming to believe in a higher education.

The Matric' year is just what it was intended to be—a stepping stone to assist those who have the abilities but not the opportunity to better their education. In many cases circumstances prevent the young man or woman from continuing his or her High School training, immediately after leaving public school. After losing a year or two they feel that they can not afford to go back and start where they left off, consequently the thought of high school is dropped. When it became impossible to

go on to the University without a matriculation standing the need for some scheme by which to bridge the gulf that separates the average Agricultural School graduate from a University education arose. Hence, the Third Year.

Minor adjustments are being made from time to time but the main idea is not changed. All the essential parts three years in high school are gone over, and gone over with surprising thoroughness in six months. At the end of this time the student who has taken advantage of this course, if he has time, is qualified to write the following Departmental Examinations: Algebra 1 and 2; Geometry 1; History 3; Literature 3; Arithmetic 1; Composition 3. This year some of the students are writing in addition, Geometry 2 and Composition 1 and 2.

(Continued on page 57)

PRACTICAL ECONOMY AS APPLIED TO THE FARM

By Professor D. A. MacGIBBON

I have been asked by the editor of the O. S. A. Magazine to contribute a short article on "Practical Economy as Applied to the Farm." The word economy comes from the Greek *oikos*, house, and *nomos*, law, rule, and the root idea in it is management. Out of this notion have developed the two related senses in which the word is now used—namely, economical, meaning a frugal and judicious use of resources, and economic, referring to the principles, rules and regulations which govern the application of labor, land and capital to the production, exchange, distribution and consumption of goods and services. It is with the latter sense of the word that we are here concerned. To fully cover such a topic, however, would involve writing a treatise on agricultural economics. I propose here to touch upon what appear to be the leading problems that face the western farmer.

(1) The Farm Unit.—Farming in western Canada is carried on chiefly under conditions of extensive cultivation. By this is meant that relatively small applications of labor and machinery are made to the land. Many large farms are handled by men who have not capital enough to cultivate them thoroughly. This is the natural outcome of the development of a new country where land is cheap, wages high, and money difficult to borrow. But there is a size of farm unit beyond which it is not profitable to venture. The determination of proper size is a practical problem which is often ignored—we know that many farmers are "land poor." The economic unit for grain farming probably lies between half a section and

a section according to local circumstances. Hon. Mr Motherwell, the present Minister of Agriculture for Canada, has expressed the opinion that the best unit is three-quarters of a section; other practical farmers place it at half a section. The underlying idea is that an area of this extent will give reasonable employment to a co-ordinated farm equipment in conjunction with labor for the proper cultivation of the soil. Beyond this size expensive duplications of machinery become necessary or portions of the land do not receive due attention. During the war the emphasis laid upon agricultural production seemed to create the idea that this was to be achieved by bigger farms rather than by better farms. This is a wrong notion that fortunately is dying out.

(2) The Problem of Overhead Costs.—

A farm enterprise requires a considerable capital investment with equipment in the form of motive power. There is also the farmer's own labor to consider. In western Canada with its severe winter season one of the great problems that confronts the farmer is to avoid periods of idleness which reduce his income. The interest upon his investment goes on whether it is in use or not. His animals and himself require maintenance whether idle or working. The difficulty is to find profitable employment for each throughout the year. This is the problem of overhead costs. One way in which this problem is being faced is by the development of sidelines. Thus the wheat farmer is finding it profitable in certain areas to handle hogs and poultry as well. These may be managed in such a manner as

to provide employment during those seasons of the year when the work required for wheat cultivation is at a low ebb.

Sometimes it is "proved" that it is unprofitable for a wheat farmer ever to grow any oats or barley. The "proof" submitted is to charge against oats or barley the full overhead costs of the farm and compare that with the yields and prices current for these cereals. All that such a proof can show is that oat farming or barley farming may not be as desirable as wheat farming pursued as a single line of activity. But this is not what is in question. If the farmer can employ his time and his equipment to put in a certain acreage of oats or barley in addition to wheat at seasons when he would otherwise be idle, such a course may be very profitable. The return represents additional income and reduces the overhead per unit of total production. The difficulty on a great many of the smaller farms is for the farmer to find a method by which he will be able to "sell his own labor" throughout the year—i.e., finds methods by which he can embody his labor, especially in winter, in marketable commodities.

(3) Depreciation.—Because land is yielding excellent crops in successive years it is sometimes forgotten that land is capable of exhaustion. More often it is remembered that exhaustion is a possibility, and some measures are taken to maintain fertility, but these are insufficient. The process of exhaustion is delayed, but is not arrested. This fact is very often overlooked even by farmers who, apart from this, would be ranked as very capable cultivators. One reason is that while depreciation is occurring it is veiled by seasonal fluctuations. Deficiencies are attributed to the weather rather than to the land. Only by comparing the average yield over a series of years can depreciation be detected. Making sure that the land is being fully kept up to its original strength is a serious and important problem.

In the Progress Report of the Agricultural Survey Committee appointed by the Government of Manitoba, President John Bracken, now Premier of the Province, states that the "effect of a generation of cropping to wheat had been to reduce the nitrogen in the surface seven inches of soil by 20 per cent., the phosphorous content by an equal amount, and the organic matter by 20 to 50 tons per acre. In a generation more than a quarter of the potential wealth of the surface soil has disappeared." He also states that the average wheat yield in the province has dropped from 19 bushels to 15 bushels per acre. If careful systems of rotations and summer fallowing are not adopted in this province the same conditions will inevitably appear. Practical economy demands that suitable measures should be taken by individual farmers to ward off the approach of the evil day.

(4) Marketing.—For a long time the farmer paid very little attention to the problem of selling the products he produced with so much hard labor. Modern methods of marketing and large scale enterprises developed, but the farmer continued to sell his output in small parcels. This suited the trading class. Financial and commercial interests combined to tell him that his job was to grow good grain and to raise good stock, and to leave the rest to them. For a long time the farmer accepted this doctrine, but finally he changed his mind. In the last twenty years the farmers of western Canada have developed great co-operative organizations. More and more they have taken into their own hands the disposal of their products. Thereby they are securing many of the gains of large-scale trading. Marketing, however, continues to be one of the great problems of the western farmer. The essence of the problem is to develop the atmosphere and the organization for effective co-operation.

The Problem of Risk.—A large element of risk inheres in the business of farming. Two kinds of risk affect the farmer, those arising out of natural conditions such as frost, hail, absence of rainfall, pests and plant and animal diseases, and those arising out of fluctuations in the price of farm products. To the degree that the cause of risks can be eliminated, or the effects distributed, a speculative element, very detrimental to progress can be removed from farming. In certain cases the risks may be eliminated by the destruction of the cause. Thus the efforts of scientific research in agriculture is directed towards combating pests and plant and animal diseases. Another line of effort represents attempts to produce superior strains of growth suitable to western environment. Thus, at the present time, attempts are being made to develop wheat strains that will be resistant to rust. Other investigators are working upon the development of early ripening wheats that will escape frosts.

The second method of dealing with risk, where it does not appear possible to eliminate the cause, is to distribute the burden. This is the insurance principle based on the law of great numbers. The farmer substitutes a small but certain expense for a great but contingent loss. The result is an added gain in security and stability. Hail insurance and live stock insurance are examples of this method of meeting risks. From one point of view the pool system of marketing exemplifies the same principle. By joining a pool a farmer assures himself that at least he will receive the average price for his products.

(6) Rural Credit.—Credit institutions in Canada have developed mainly in response to the demands of commercial and industrial enterprises. Agricultural needs have played a relatively small part in shaping them. The explanation is simple. Until the end of the nineteenth century there was no large

demand for credit from farmers. Free land was abundant, large families provided labor supply, the land was cultivated without the extensive use of machinery. But these conditions have passed. In the last twenty-five years agriculture has entered upon a new era. Free land has practically disappeared. Agriculture has ceased to be conducted by the family, and has become commercialized. There has been a great increase in the use of machinery. Out of these circumstances arise the increased demand for credit by the farmer.

The use of credit on the farm stands on exactly the same basis as it does elsewhere. A man borrows to buy a farm, or to make improvements to increase its yield, or to cheapen the cost of growing or marketing his crops. In each instance the justification lies in the fact that the transaction enables him to make use of opportunities productively. Now the special problem the farmer faces in Canada with respect to credit is to secure credit in forms suitable to his precise needs. He needs credit institutions adapted to the long time financing involved in purchasing a farm; he needs credit institutions specially designed to cater to the needs growing out of the farmers' seasonal cycle of industry. The problem is to construct and establish these institutions. In the long run the solution of this problem will rest largely with the farmer himself. When he puts forth the same time and effort to establish his own credit institutions that he has put forth in developing his market organizations there is no doubt that a solution will be successfully achieved.

"What kind of a town is this anyway?"

King: "College town."

"And what do the people that don't go to college?"

King: "They do the people who do go to college."



THE O.S.A. INTERNATIONAL

CONVENTION *vs* CONVICTION

By GEORGE A. DICKSON, B.D.

(Minister of Knox Church, Calgary, Alta)

Everywhere one goes he meets people who have the same question to ask—namely, "What has happened to our Young People?" The question is not a new one by any means, and for one to attempt to associate it with this age is woefully ignorant of history. As a matter of fact old and middle-aged people who can resist the temptation to deceive themselves about the happy past, will remember (it would be well if they would also confess) how they in their time were accused of being unmanly, arrogant, free and easy. Prof. A. Coe in dealing with this question has this to say: "Is there anything here that is significantly or in any important way new?—Anything more to say than the use of modern means, such as 'Motion Pictures,' Trolley Cars and Automobiles, for doing the same sort of things that adolescents always have done?—or perhaps does increase of liberty bring into the open certain sorts of conduct that always were either unobtrusively present or else perverted by depression? Is it true that anything specific ails the present generation of adolescents? Isn't the alarm of us old men and women just a repetition of alarms that the old always have felt with respect to the conduct of youth?" Personally, I am of the opinion that the professor is right in much that he says, and as a keen observer of youth, I am of the firm conviction that all the good young men and women are not dead yet. I would almost venture the opinion that for every young person that goes down in the struggle for manhood and womanhood, nine

go up. The trouble is that evil has always bulked larger in our eyes than good, and sometimes we are tempted to give it a place it does not rightfully deserve. In spite of all that may appear to the contrary I firmly believe that "righteousness" is still the word among our young people.

But in spite of all that I have said in defence of youth, I must admit that there are certain tendencies to which youth is being subjected which are symptomatic of unhealthy and unwholesome living; and although only a small percentage may be breaking under these, it is the submerged tenth that creates our anxiety and alarm. After all, I suppose it must ever be that the wayward shall not only have our greatest consideration but always create our gravest problem.

Among the many temptations that our young people have to contend with today is that which I would call of putting convention before conviction in the matter of character and conduct. Shakespeare says in Henry VIII.:—

"New customs though they never be so ridiculous,

Nay let 'em be unmanly, yet are followed."

Human nature has not changed much since Shakespeare's day. We follow new customs and fashions in dress, in furniture and in amusements. A lady lectured in Calgary not long ago on "Fashions in Villains." It is quite permissible and often wise to discard the old if we feel convinced that the new is better, but usually it is not a matter of conviction at all but only that of

following the leader. Said a young girl for whom we had much respect, and engaged herself in what to say the least was indiscreet pleasure: "Oh, I can't think of conviction, my company forbids it." Some of the fine old pieces of furniture that were discarded once as old-fashioned are now valued as antiques and admired for their stability and beauty of line. Is there not a lesson for us here? If we hold on to our opinions long enough, even in the face of ridicule, may they not some day to come to be recognized as valuable assets to the world's storehouse, or at least to our own little circle? A very dangerous principle which some people read into democracy is—majority rule. I suppose it is the best we can invent on general principles, but I should not like to think that the majority is always right.

My great conviction is that one of the needs of today is an army of young people who will put conviction before convention in every sphere of life. Wilberforce and other reformers to whom we owe the abolition of slavery, child-labor and such social evils were men who had the courage of their convictions. Wordsworth broke away from the artificial stilted poetry of his day with outworn images and diction and wrote about nature in simple everyday language. He wrote about birds and daisies; shepherds and little children, and the critics of London sneered at him and said he was no poet at all. Yet he was the forerunner of a whole school of poets who were called the poets of the Romantic Revival, and today Wordsworth is counted one of the six greatest English poets. He was not afraid of ridicule. Millet, the French artist, broke away from the old conventional ideas of art with artificial representations of Court ladies dressed as shepherdesses and painted real peasants at work in the fields. He, too, was scoffed at, and his work neglected. People said his pictures were ugly and refused to

buy them. Today everyone knows him to have been a great artist. We are all familiar with "The Man With the Hoe," "The Gleaners," "The Angelus,"—anyone of which would sell for enough to have kept him in comfort all his days, instead of which he lived and died in poverty.

The English constitution is a monument to the men who had the courage of their convictions and were not afraid to risk their lives in asserting the wrongness in the customs of their day. We think of the barons who defied King John—John Hampden, who refused to pay King Charles his ship money. The seven Bishops who refused to read James II.'s Declaration of Indulgence, and scores of others to whom we owe British liberty. They were not content to follow the crowd and stand in well with the Powers that Be.

Many great men have felt the necessity of getting away from the crowd to a quiet place where they could think out their own destiny.

When Carlyle went to live at Craigenpattock he said: "I came here solely with the desire to simplify my way of life and to secure the independence through which I could be enabled to remain true to myself."

"Voyager upon life's sea

To myself be true

And whate'er your lot me be

Paddle your own canoe."

—Dr. E. P. Philpotts.

However depressing it may be to have to admit it, the fact remains that in modern society too many of us take our cue from the mob, forgetting how fickle and unreliable such people often are. Shakespeare again and again speaks of the fickleness of the mob, calling them the "Many-Headed Monster," and such names. In Julius Caesar he pictures them swayed first one way by the speech of Brutus, and then back

to the other extreme by the eloquence of Mark Anthony, never thinking for themselves, but always ready to follow the last speaker.

"Hail! independence, hail! Heaven's best gift

To that of life and an immortal soul."

—Thomson.

In bringing this short article to a conclusion one would remind his readers that the greatest possession of life is CHARACTER, and anything that would rob us of this great asset should be seriously dealt with and eliminated. This above all:

"To thine own self be true.

And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

BOOKS AND THEIR USE

One of the most pleasant forms of recreation obtainable, and one which is especially appreciated after a hard days' work, is a chair and a book.

Besides being a pleasant form of entertainment, it is by far one of the most pleasant means of "self" education possible, and next to extensive travelling, is the most important.

Good reading also helps greatly in the formation of character, and character is the "hall mark" of civilization.

By perusing the "life stories" of the great people of bygone ages, picturing their struggles, failures, and successes, we gradually form an ideal, which if sufficiently strong, influences our whole life for the better.

Another aspect of "reading" is the acquisition of knowledge; it is now possible by means of suitable literature to acquire an education second only to that obtained by attending a University, and it has the further advantage that it can be carried on

in the spare time in conjunction with the daily occupation.

Agriculture in particular, especially in the older countries, has become a highly scientific occupation, and these conditions are rapidly becoming evident in the agricultural operations of Canada.

New discoveries are being made almost daily, and investigations are being carried on without cessation; to succeed "nowadays," the modern individual must keep abreast of the times, for it has been proved repeatedly that antiquated methods and the use of antiquated machinery soon result in failure.

The results of these innumerable investigations and the various inventions are only available to the majority, through the medium of the printed page.

Until quite recently farmers and those living at a distance from the towns were unable to secure books or reading matter of any description without incurring a good deal of expense and unnecessary delay.

The O. S. A. Library is endeavoring to remedy this state of affairs.

Since its inception some three years ago the O. S. A. library has grown rapidly, both in size and the number of subscribers, and it is now possible for a small annual subscription to obtain books of all kinds, whether technical or fiction, to suit every mood.

There is now, therefore, no excuse for any person to spend a dull evening, bemoan the lack of entertainment, or experience a sense of isolation.

For, for a time at anyrate, the world is at their feet, and they can wander at will through the streets of London or the jungle of the Amazon and experience to the full the thrills of romance or adventure, as fancy dictates.

Finally, an hour or so a day spent in reading good literature is an investment, the returns from which are incalculable.—G.W.



THE EXTENSION LIBRARY

THE EXTENSION LIBRARY

The year 1926 has witnessed many changes in the O.S.A. and elsewhere. This is as it should be for there could be no progress without change. Innovations usually meet with opposition, but unless new ideas are conceived, tried and proved no advancement will take place. The innovation, it is true, may after being given a fair trial, be found wanting. Then it will be discarded. Was the effort involved in trying it out thereby wasted? By no means! We learn by experience, by our failures as well as by our successes, and only a small fraction of all human ventures survive the initial test.

The Extension Library was decidedly an innovation when first introduced by the

Literary Committee of the O. S. A. in the spring of 1925. The authors of the project did not know whether it would succeed or fail, but they realized that the only hope of success was for the library to demonstrate its value to the O.S.A. This, after nearly two years, it appears to have done, for it is now an accepted branch of the ever growing tree of extension activities of the O.S.A. which has roots and branches reaching out to the remotest bounds of the Province. It is used by the students extensively in their search for reference material, and provides recreation and pleasure when work is done. Then when the school term is over it follows

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CHOOSING A VOCATION

By Mrs. WELLINGTON HUYCK
(President, Alberta Women's Institute)

A community gathering where the older folk and those of the "younger set" are together enjoying a social evening, is not the usual place where conversation turns to the more serious side of life, especially among those of the younger set. Yet it was at just such a gathering that I was unwittingly drawn into a conversation that has given me food for much thought, and which caused me to decide to write this article.

At one time during the above-mentioned evening, I, by chance, was surrounded by a group of some twelve or fifteen young people, and we were all enjoying a rather hilarious few moments, when suddenly Ben White rushed up to the group with an "Oh, I say, somebody tear up a handkerchief and bandage my thumb. I've sprained it." Stanley Dunlap, who was at my right, stepped aside to give space for Ben to join the group, and then remarked very casually and drolly, "Don't worry, Ben, Art here is going to be a doctor some day, and then he will attend to all your sprains and bruises."

Art, or more properly, Arthur Moran, had been quietly enjoying the merriment of the group, though he had said but little, and now that he was so suddenly and unexpectedly thrust upon everyone's attention he reddened perceptibly, and seemed much confused. A dozen pairs of eyes were at once focused on him, and a dozen voices exclaimed in unison, "Oh, Art, is that what you are studying for? Is that what you are going to be?"

Arthur seeing no avenue of escape without being rude (which he certainly would not be) quietly and rather haltingly (as if

much regretted his secret being so casually announced) answered by saying, "It has been my ambition to become a doctor if I can somehow manage the years through college and the University."

The noisy hilarity had passed. No one remembered Ben's sprained thumb, not even Ben himself. A half moment of intense silence followed while each one took a retrospective glance at him or herself. Then this silence was broken by Mac Delong remarking: "Now, Stanley, you have told us what Art is going to be, what are you studying for?"

Stanley was not expecting the conversation to take this turn, and being taken unawares, had no alibi ready, so he confessed that he didn't know—he hadn't thought much about it yet. Just how much that word "yet" can intimate is only known when it is spoken with the peculiar emphasis that Stanley used. It was his only armour of defence.

Following this little episode a general questioning of each of the boys and girls brought the fact, that while all of them were in high school, not more than one-third of them had any definite idea as to what vocation they wished to follow. One or two expressed themselves as "not caring much what they did," but that "something was sure to turn up."

Truly those boys were optimists. To be an optimist is a splendid thing if one does not grow too optimistic. But leaving one's choice of a vocation to mere chance seems rather far-fetched; and yet, how often is it done?

So much of life's success or failure, and so much of happiness or dull regret rests with our choice of a vocation that surely it is worth while giving it much thought, and also sacrificing some of our youthful pleasures that we might train to fit ourselves for a vocation that will make us not only useful members of society, but also the best possible type of citizens.

In choosing a vocation many things should be considered. Do I like the work; Can I readily adapt myself to it; If the work is likely to be arduous, am I physically fit to undertake it. What opportunity is the work likely to give me of becoming a bigger or better man or woman; what financial return am I likely to receive from it; and more important than all others, how much service can I put into it? These and many other considerations need to be carefully thought out.

The boy or girl who does not early in life choose a vocation, frequently becomes a drifter, whose energies are more than half wasted; or, as often happens, circumstances force them to take up a vocation which is disagreeable, and to which they are wholly unsuited. Then work becomes mere drudgery instead of a pleasurable service where one can develop a large degree of genius and personality.

It is to be hoped there will be no "drifters" among the students of Alberta's Agricultural Schools. Opportunity is there given for the choice of many vocations.

First, know what you want, then work for it, ever remembering that all work is honorable, if we put honesty and honor into it, and that monetary return is of secondary consideration, but that the amount of service we can give is of prime importance.

"Doc." Sweetapple: "How did you get the bridle on that horse?"

Webber: "I waited till he yawned."

ON LOOKING THROUGH A TRUNK'S CONTENTS

Dear old trunk. What treasures you contain. As I look through your contents I discover many things which remind me of the old days and bring back old memories, scented with moth-balls.

Everything that I have lost for the last three months is here, jumbled in hopeless confusion. Here is that pair of stockings that I lost, I remember them well, as I had to buy a new pair to wear to the dance. Here is a picture of my old beau. I must have thrown it in here in a fit of disgust. Here is that pair of rubbers that mother told me to be sure and wear; and this beauty clay—it ruined my complexion. This notebook—it belongs to my room-mate; it's been lost so long that I may as well keep it now. What on earth is this? A piece of wedding cake—it's rather stale, but it's eatable in a hungry land. At last I've found something worth while—a lonely ten-cent piece that will do for church collection.

Minnie Quantz: "I believe I smell cabbage burning."

Ruth Doan: "Keep your head away from the stove then."

* * * *

Lady at Boarding House: "Muller, do you like oysters?"

Muller: "No, but I like Pearl(s)."

* * * *

Fred Soderberg in his sleep—

"'Tis sweet to love,
But oh, how bitter;
To love a girl,
And then not get her."

* * * *

Neilson: "How far were you away from the correct answer to that question?"

Kay: "Oh, about four seats."



Second Year Biographies

BEALES, ELIZABETH E.:

If perseverance deserves reward Bessie will claim her share. She took her First Year three years ago, and remained constant to her ambition to return in spite of obstacles. Bessie was born in Toronto, Ontario, but has resided at her present home at Elnora for some years. She takes great interest in her work, doesn't say much, but pulls down the marks. Practical work appeals to her, and she considers sewing a pleasure. Her chief occupation is summed up thus:—

As President she doth excel,
When she gets mad she gives us ——.

BEATH, EUPHEMIA J.:

"Phemie" is a great booster for Southern Alberta. She comes from Delia and says: "There's nothing wrong with her uncle's farm." She ought to know, as she keeps house for him in her spare time. Ambition brought Phemie to the O. S. A., and she believes this course has given her a foundation for her future career as a nurse. We are sure the profession has need of supporters such as she is, and know without doubt that she will succeed. Her cheerful disposition and diligent application to any task will prove a valuable asset wherever she goes.

BENTZ, ALICE KATHRYN:

Alice first saw the light of day at Beaver City, Nebraska. When three years old she came with her parents to Canada and settled on a local farm. Five years later she moved into Olds, where she has lived ever since. Alice has travelled extensively, and has visited most of the notable places of this continent. Other than finishing college next year Alice's plans for the future are not very clearly defined. A girl of the modern age, anti-conservative, and up-to-date with all the changeable styles of dress and slang. Nevertheless, all will admit she comes and goes at the O. S. A. with her same old "Bob."

BIRD, JOHN:

"It is better to be wise and not seem so,
Than to seem wise and not be so."

Jack first kicked the blankets in Innisfail, and has stood by the old town ever since. Jack takes the work easy, and seems to make a good mark just the same. A quiet fellow who does not lose his head over the girls, but prefers to have the laugh on the other fellow. He has a liking for skating and studying, and firmly believes "That the early bird gets the worm."

BLAIR, CHAS. E.:

Charlie comes to us from Red Deer; at least that is his home town. During the summer he lives in far-away Southern Sask., where he is a renter engaged in extensive wheat production. He has several handicaps. First, he did not start his first year until January, 1926; second, he was implicated with "Pat" in the quarantine business; third and greatest, "asking questions and keeping up with Mr. Kemp in Botany Lectures."

BORGEL, MARY LOUISE:

Colton, Washington, claims to be the birthplace of this fair-haired young lady. At an early age she was brought to Canada by her parents, who settled first at Killam, later at Strone. Here Louise received her education until she decided that the O. S. A. was the place to learn at. She takes great interest in her school work, believing that anything worth doing is worth doing well. She likes dancing and social entertainments, but her favorite pastime is "teasing."



**CRADDOCK, GLADYS:**

"She likes them thin, She likes them tall.
I guess she kinda likes them all."

Gladys is a "Carbon brunette" instead of a Carbon dioxide. In case you do not know Carbon is her home town and famous as such. She is of a very retiring disposition, but may be sometimes heard in "Brick Dorm. yells." She enjoys skating and dancing almost as much as she likes chemistry? We think she will forget all three in fulfilling her ambition to keep house for two and live on love, water and a toothpick.

CRADDOCK, MILDRED: "A rose in the girl's garden of roses."

This popular, auburn-haired young lady hails from Carbon, where she was born in 1907. She is very versatile; plays old-time dance music to perfection, and can dance to it as well; one of the stars of the Girls' Hockey Team; a member of the Council and also the Magazine Staff; Brick Dorm. house president, in which capacity she leads the girls in yells, and keeps proper order. Her dreams are not marred by thoughts of the opposite sex, as her ambition to become a nurse leaves her no time for "wasteful amusements." She has a weakness for dancing and studying bacteriology, and may often be heard to say, "Have a good time, girls, you're only young once."

CRAWFORD, JOHN A.: "A gentleman in word and deed."

Jack first began to exercise himself in the wilds of Central Scotland. Today we find him doing the same thing more or less, even in P.T. classes. Before he reached the stage when he could recite "Scots wha hae," etc., he was transferred to the even wilder environment of the Galahad district. A quiet, unobtrusive fellow in school, a good debater and a member of Dowell, Evans, Muller & Co. His reserve vanishes on Friday nights, when he is in his glory. The girls know him by his "May I have the next, please?"

Great handicap: Getting Mike out of bed.

DAHLIN, JOSEPH:

Joe was born in Smalld, Sweden, in 1897, but feeling that Smalld was too small for his extensive farming ideas he bid good-bye to his native land when 22 and came to the New World. Since then he has tried his fortune in Wisconsin, South Dakota, Chaplin, Sask., and now we find him farming at Airdrie. Joseph felt that he lacked theoretical knowledge, and is now taking his second year at the O. S. A. He has special interest for Field Husb., and is also often heard pounding in the blacksmith shop. He is young in nature and a good sport, makes friends with everyone. We wish him success.

DOAN, CLIFFORD:

Better known as "Cliff." Comes to us from Penhold, where he is one of the foremost farmers, and aspires to become even better. Always ready for a good time, Cliff. is a popular fellow. Bright and studious as a scholar, invariably standing high in his class. He is one of the O. S. A.'s best boxers and wrestlers, taking championships in both divisions, and is also interested in all sports. During his Soph. Year he has very ably filled the position of Class President and Cheer Leader. Favorite pastime: Boxing and dancing.

DOAN, RUTH S. S.:

"The girl with the smiling face,
Or "Pat" her dorm. mates say,
And "Mike" her room mate chum
Is never far away."

Ruth was born on the farm at Penhold, where she still lives. She would like to be a nurse or work in a drug store. "Good luck, Pat." She came to the O. S. A. last year to learn more than she had already acquired elsewhere and to keep "Mike" company.

Favorite saying: "Come on home, Mike." Failing: Good-looking boys.
Forte: Chemistry. Favorite pastime: Enjoying herself.

DODGE, IDA E.:

"Trust her not, she's fooling thee."

Ida was born in Past Falls, Idaho, in 1907. She came to Canada in 1925, and shortly won a scholarship at the Short Course. Since then she has been a regular student at the O. S. A., and is an excellent one. This is shown by her standing near the head of the class, and by the interest she takes in the school activities; singing on Friday afternoons and as a member of the Pin Committee. Her cheery disposition has made many friends for her.

Favorite pastime: Specializing in the Charlston.

DOWELL, MYRON L.:

"Ye gods, forgive my earning sins,
The others, they don't matter."

This amiable young person, popularly known as Mike, and hails from Trochu. He is a very valuable member of the Sophomore Hockey Team, being used as a fence support. The management of Dowell, Evans, Muller & Co. keeps him out of mischief, and into others, seven days of the week. He is full of Irish wit and humor, but lacks the red hair and the "begorra." These omissions are, no doubt, due to his early environment, and cannot be held against him. Has the art of bumming tobacco at his fingers' ends.

DUNCAN, WALTER P.:

This serious young man started life in Shrewsbury, England. Came to Canada in 1911, and settled at Elnora, where the fact that the O. S. A. existed was brought to his mind. Taking his first year work two years ago he was forced to miss a year; but, like all wise men, has come back to finish. A conscientious worker who takes his work seriously; he has our wishes for his success. Favorite pastime: Lying awake at night, wondering how early he can get up in the morning without waking the rest of the house.

DUNDAS, GRACE:

Sunnyslope has given us the pleasure of having Grace with us this year. She received the early part of her education near Sunnyslope, and later attended high school in Calgary for three years. We now find her as a member of the O. S. A. 2-in-1 Quartette. Quiet and unassuming by nature, she smiles on all and goes about her studies in a business-like manner. Perhaps because of her light housekeeping duties her interests seem divided between training for a nurse and daily putting into practice her favorite recipes from the cooking class.

EDGELY, GORDON:

Gordon first called for lacteal nourishment on January the 6th, 1908, in the town of Red Deer. He decided, or was forced, to move out of Red Deer and impose his presence on Delia. If we are to believe him, Delia is the only place in this world where wheat can be successfully grown. He is very quiet and inconspicuous. However, still waters run deep. Gordon is a great admirer of the fair sex, but does not let any of them know it. His chief ambition is to convince some certain young lady that she is the centre of his dreams.

EIKERMAN, MARGUERITE E.:

Marguerite says that Duhamel is the best town in Alberta. When we look at this representative we are inclined to agree. Winner of last years' General Proficiency prize and second place in the practical work. She is a great help to the Orchestra, being obliging and capable. Marguerite is a quiet, unassuming girl, with a keen sense of appreciation for other people's abilities. With all her studious habits she finds time to enjoy a "Big Pete" chocolate bar occasionally. We are unable to account for this eccentric taste, but believe that it's all to the good. Nursing will occupy her time in the next few years, and you can't keep a good man down.



**EKISS, FREELAND:**

A shy, amiable young man. Started life in this vale of tears in the year 1909 at Edmonton. This fair city lost him when he was very young. Taking his parents with him, he moved first to Nanton, and later to Hanna, which is his home town at present. One of the popular young men of the second year.

The manner in which he works ensures success in his studies. We believe his big ambition is to become a scientific grain farmer, at which we wish him every success.

ELLIS, MARTIN:

Made his presence felt at Hampshire, England, in 1900. Received his early education at Shrewsbury, and later at Oxford. A gentleman of the first calibre and an outstanding example of English sportsmanship. President of the Sophs. for the latter part of the '27 term, he has shown considerable diplomacy, especially in handling suffragette uprisings. A great cross-country runner; also rowed in University vs. Cambridge boat race '20 and '21.

Favorite saying: "Time to get up, Miller."

Pet aversion: "Women, in any quantity."

ESHOM, J. WILBUR:

First started using oxygen in Olympia, Wash., and still is. Came to Brooks, Alta., in 1920, where good farming has benefited greatly, due to his leadership. Wilbur is an expert in the art of making land muddy. Entered O. S. A. in 1924, but was unable to finish until this year. Was member of '24 Athletic Committee and was Vice-President of last fall's Athletic Committee. Noted goalkeeper of the Soph's Hockey Team, and has led them in yells fit to drown the anvil chorus in the Blacksmith's Shop.

Ambition is to make Brooks district bloom like a rose.

EVANS, ELLWOOD LOWELL:

Answers also to the name of "Shorty." Made his debut to this world at Acme, October, 1906, and has been roaming the west ever since. He decided a short time ago to loaf a couple of winters, so we find him with us. Sometimes works, but believes that to spend too much time in study is sloth. A Soph. to the backbone, he upholds the class in bantamweight boxing. Upon making enquiries we find that his favorite expression is, "Hey, Freshie, where did you get that stuff," and that his great ambition is to put one over on A. Buckley & Co.

EVANS, C. ROBERT:

Blessed the town of Acme in July 1908, and has inflicted his presence on that district ever since. A youth very fond of dancing and sports, yet may be found in class, sometimes. "Bob" is a member of the notorious Dowell, Muller, Evans & Co., earning his appointment to the position by his merits and numerous fines. His time is largely taken up with keeping a paternal eye on his brother "Shorty."

Favorite novel: "Alice in Wonderland."

Favorite saying: "I can't pay that fine, I'm broke."

FLESHMAN, DEAN:

Began to argue as best he could at Windfield, Kansas, in 1909, and is still arguing. Due to his abundance of hot air, his room and table-mates have no cause to complain of the weather. He is kind-hearted, good-natured, always ready to take part in the good or bad. A hockey player of no mean ability, he stars on the Soph's team, where his wonderful supply of wind is used to good advantage. A brilliant student, especially at stock-judging. He will amount to something if he forgets the ladies and attends to business.

Obstacle: Combing his hair.

GALLEBERG, CLARENCE:

Clarence was first known to kick at Stettler in July, 1908, but moved to Big Valley in 1910. Here he is practising the best methods of diversified farming. He takes a great interest in practical work, and says "I am never too old to learn." His ambition is to own a farm of his own, and coax a Domestic Science Grad. from the O. S. A. to say that Big Valley is the best town that she knows of.

HAWKEN, THORN:

Comes to us from Cornwall, England. Though under military age, he served during the war in the R.A.F. He came to Canada in 1920. Since then he has taken a course in the Normal school at Calgary, and has spent a good deal of his time in teaching the younger generation. He took part of the 2-in-1 course last term, but his studies were interrupted. Realizing the value of the course he has returned to finish. A skillful debater, and is said to be a secret disciple of Vulcan, whom he worships fervently in the Blacksmith Shop.

HENNINGSSEN, PREBEN RUD:

One of the illustrious 2-in-1's. Born in Copenhagen. A brief experience of 'Varsity life convinced him that he would find the army more congenial. After winning prizes for both riding and athletics at the Officers' Training School he became a second lieutenant in the Guards Hussars. Answered the call of the west in February, 1926, and headed for the O. S. A. Here his quiet good humor and gentle courtesy have made him universally liked. He likes an argument, but refuses to have anything to do with "Scotsmen."

Favorite saying: "Go, chase yourself."

HERMAN, MRS. GRACE:

Born in Staplehurst, Nebraska. Came to Olds last June, and in October we find her with the famous O. S. A. 2-in-1 Quartette of '27. Realizing that to be a teacher does not mean to know everything, she is always seeking more knowledge, especially about poultry and dairying. Hence her presence at the O. S. A. We all like Mrs. Herman. She is surely a pal of the girls who are always cheered by her, "You're a dear." You will notice that cupid has done his work, and that there is someone that she must look up to.

HOUGHTON, CLARK:

Startled Ardmore, Oklahoma, with his loud wailing sometime before yesterday. Cast Ardmore into gloom and blessed Red Deer by moving there in '15, and since then has been farming there. His greatest failings are the fair sex and pigs. We hope he will recover from one of these two evils before his life is ruined. He is an excellent judge in both departments, and can also tell a spade from a heart in any card game, and never gets his "Queen of Hearts" mixed with the rest of the pack.

HUMPHRIES, HELEN R.:

Good things come done up in small parcels, so they say, and is surely the case with this little bundle of mischief that was left at Marom County, Ontario, in 1909. She has travelled over the greater part of Canada since. Her present home is at Elnora. Because of her cheery and lively nature, Helen makes things interesting for those less lively, especially loving couples at the Hall Dorm. Her ambition is to become a designer, and from the mischief that she designs for the Hall Dorm. girls she will succeed.



**KEYSER, PETER:**

"Jack Frost's keen, but this man's keener."

NATIVE HOME: The land of dykes and tulips. **ORIGIN:** No more obscure than anybody else's. **BREED HISTORY:** Developed as an excellent type of manhood; toured Europe, graduating from University at Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany; migrated to Edmonton district '24; O. S. A. attracted his attention, where we now find him as a 2-in-1. **CHARACTERISTICS:** Tall, straight and upright in body and action; considers his duty first. **DISTRIBUTION:** As Tres. of the Council may be often found with his receipt-book, or helping Jack run down "Night Hawks." When not thus engaged he is busy conquering English.

Pet diversion: Political economy.

KING, KARL W.:

The registration of birth certificate in the hands of his parents shows that he was born in Didsbury on September 1st, 1908. As a yearling, shipped to Delia, on which town he has inflicted his presence ever since. His ambition is to become a sailor. Whether he is going to sail the ocean, the sea of romance, or off plow seats, we do not know. A hard-working student, good at practical work and stock-judging, though his placings do not always coincide with those of Mr. Phillips. Enjoys a dance, but likes singing "Show me the way to go home" better.

KING, T. W. Y.:

Born in Sheffield, but lived most of his youth in Birmingham, England. From there he came to Canada with the second batch of Hoadley Boys. York is one of the best. A quiet, steady fellow, always ready for anything. Neither a dancer nor a true ladies' man, but at any "Free" dance, social or otherwise he may be found to give pleasure to many as he is a pleasant conversationalist. He finds great pleasure in farming, and will do well at the game after two years spent at the O. S. A. His favorite pastime is: Lighting his pipe, and is often heard to say: "Got a match, Stokes."

KNUDSEN, A. T.:

Born in Denmark, visited this country four years ago and has been unable to tear himself away since. Most of the intervening time he has been engaged in Dairy work at Lacombe. He hopes in the future to specialize in Scientific Animal Husbandry. Is a conscientious and earnest worker, endowed with the gift of words. A strong supporter of Co-operation in any form, the word "pool" is the "open sesame" to a learned discourse, and the erudition of much wisdom.

Motto: "Treat the other fellow as you wish to be treated" and, "Run your job, don't let your job run you."

KOOT, ADELE:

"Her manners all who saw admired,

Courteous, though coy, and gentle though retired."

This tall, fair girl was born in Eckville, which is her present home. She is not bashful but quiet as she does more thinking than talking. Adele has great liking for dancing and singing. She is also fond of outdoor exercise and enjoys a ride on a good horse. She spends a great deal of her time in studying and reading.

LOADES, LEONARD:

His hair is red, his eyes are blue,
There's loades of things that he can do."

Len was born in Winnipeg twenty years or so ago. A few years later the Council of that City decided that he would develop into a dangerous character so they deported him to Viking, where he still makes his home. People desiring to meet life partners should consult L. Loades, as this work seems to appeal to Len. A cracker-jack at Practical Work, winning first prize in that department in his first year. Len's present ambition is to lead the O.S.A. Orchestra in which he plays a prominent part—the saxophone.

LOKIER, WILLIAM RUSSELL:

Bill was born April 5, 1908. He comes from a Stock Ranch 40 miles north of Medicine Hat, which to him is home. Attended school in Manitoba for three years then came to the O.S.A. to take the General Proficiency Prize of '26 and to head the Class in the Christmas Exams. A member of the Council and Editor of the Magazine in which capacities it can be seen that he has marked ability. Bill came here a shy boy with few aspirations, now he is a product of which the O.S.A. is proud.

Favorite pastime—"Proving his side of the argument."

Favorite expression—"I'll be there in three jumps."

MARK, A. F.:

Frank was born in 1907, at Evergreen, Alberta. He spent an uneventful life farming until lead to investigate the "fare" offered at the O.S.A. This he found to be much to his liking, so like Oliver Twist, he came back for more. He is an efficient performer on the violin, and is an energetic member of the School Orchestra, his services in this direction being much appreciated by the numerous dancers in the School. The "guiding starr" in his life so far has been, "look, before you leap."

MAYO, HERBERT:

Herbert has had a wide and varied experience in his short life; born in the United States, schooled in Calgary moved to New Zealand then returned to finish off at the O.S.A. Herbert is prominent as a lightweight boxer and also as a dancer, especially from the girl's point of view. His classy dancing and agreeable way make the girls wish that the next name on their card is Mayo.

Favorite pastime—"Looking around for week-end dances."

Favorite saying—"Say, did you get that homework done?"

MELENDY, PEARL:

Carseland is Pearl's birthplace and present home. She received her High School training in Calgary but unable to decide what to do next we find her at the O.S.A. We are sure this "Pearl" of the 2-in-1 Quartette will succeed in whatever she undertakes, whether it be teaching, preaching or housekeeping. Her cheeriness has brought sunshine into many homesick students' hearts, and her good nature is exceeded only by her diligence in studies. She is an accomplished debater, decidedly against going to movies (in theory, not practice). Her favorite pastime is "Playing, Vive l'Amour, on the piano."

MEYER, MARGARET:

"The thing are few, she would not do,
In friendship's name."

Margaret was born in Didsbury in 1907. At present her home is at Oyen. She is an industrious student and attends strictly to business as the Prize awards for last year will show. She won Third Prize in practical work and First Prize in first aid. A quiet, unassuming girl, but a true friend to those who know her. Besides being among the studious ones she takes a part in the activities around the School as a member of the Magazine Staff and as a pianist in the School Orchestra. She intends to be a nurse some day, but we think——well, that depends.



**MORRIS, MELVIN E.:**

First heard of in Detroit, Michigan, in 1909. His parents brought him to Lacombe while he was still young. Appeared with the Freshies of '26 and came back for more as a Soph. of '27. A quiet boy, seldom being heard from, except at roll call, but nevertheless, a good fellow. His favorite studies are Field and Animal Husbandry and his sideline is dancing with a certain "Freshette."

MOSESON, LAWRENCE D.:

One September day in 1909 the town of Fitchburg was violently startled from its habitual course by an added member to its population. This member was later known as Lawrence Moeson. At an early age he left the United States with his parents and came to Alberta, here he still resides. He is a farmer and was told that he could improve his methods of farming by taking a course at the O.S.A. Therefore in 1925 he took his first year. He has made himself well known here and is an ambitious student, when the mood strikes him.

MOLESON, LOVELL S.:

Was born in Massachusetts but moved to Wetaskiwin in 1914, with his parents. Here he received his primary education but decided to graduate from the O.S.A. before he would call himself educated. Here he has shown himself an industrious student and tests show that he has solved the problem of studying. He has a weakness for the fiction part of the Library, and we believe that he spent a good deal of the time before Christmas, studying these books in the little house by the barns. His favorite sport is skating and crack the whip.

MULLER, EUGEN JORGEN BROR CHATELAIN:

"My epitaph shall be my name alone."

This popular student was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, of ancient Viking stock. Is quite a globe trotter, having been to Switzerland, Channel Islands and France. Educated in England, where he won fame as winner of the West of England Swimming Championship (we're sure he had a swimming time). Bitten with the wanderlust he came westward ever westward to Alberta and the O.S.A., where he is now trying hard to assimilate the new academic ideas thrown at him. He is a noted debater and his knowledge of English is extensive, hence his regular attendance at Mr. Addison's Class ??? His ambition is to spend more time in his pyjamas, and to escape as many lessons in Blacksmithing as possible.

MURRAY, FERGUS D.:

Born at Lauderdale, Alberta, August 16, 1908. Of Scots parentage, this accounts for his excellent quality. Attended and finished public school at his birthplace and then enrolled at the O.S.A. in the Fall of '25. To prove that he is a good student and of considerable ability, he stood fourth at Christmas and is going to give a good fight for top place at the end of the term. He is full of fun and has given us much entertainment with his witty recitations.

Ambition—Good. Pastime—Argueing Clydes.

NIZNIC, JOHN S.:

"Many are called, but few get up."

Born October 11, 1907, at Braddock, Pa., and has been living ever since. His home is at Cassils where he is a faithful exponent of the art of applying water at the rate of 1 sec. ft. per 160 acres, throughout the entire Irrigating Season. Although short he is all there, especially at the 100 yds sprint or as Tackle on the Rugby team. He attends diligently to studies and is an accomplished hand at the violin, being one of the main noises in the School Orchestra. Ambition to "Revolutionize Irrigation."

PARK, JOHN:

"Without a doubt, he's one good scout."

First saw light of day near Edmonton and has been reflecting it from his sunny countenance ever since. Always ranks near the top of his class and is an active member of the Soph's Hockey Team. He has also made himself indispensable as Secretary of the Magazine Staff. Although the O.S.A. has done much for John it has never cured him of shyness. He likes girls—some distance away.

PAXTON, JOHN:

Vice-President of our Students' Council, Editor-in-Chief of Magazine, Captain of Rugby Team, member of Soph's Hockey Team, a student and gentleman. Not finding enough to do in the Second Year, we find him at Third Year lectures in between times. Jack is always busy trying to figure out which of his three great interests: studies, physical training, or ladies, should receive most of his time. However, he is a quiet fellow, always having a helping hand for anyone.

Weakness: "Dancing old-time dances with Minnie."

Varsity will be honored with his presence next year. The Class say, "Good Luck, Yack," just as Pete would say.

PETHYBRIDGE, WM. R.:

Bill first saw the light of day in 1908, near Tees. Since that day his energies have been directed to developing muscle and breadth rather than height. Although small in stature he does not lack in ambition. In future Bill expects to make good use of the knowledge absorbed at the O. S. A. by becoming one of the foremost farmers of his district. Quite fond of wrestling (he gave his opponent a run for his money in last year's tournament). His retiring disposition does not allow him to indulge in "Indoor Sports," as we have yet to see Bill with a girl. Still we have hopes, and we wish him success in all lines when he leaves the O. S. A.

PUST, EMILY:

"We may live without friends, we may live without books,

But civilized men cannot live without cooks."

The "opening bud" greeted blushing morn in Harmony, Minnesota. Was later "transplanted" to Rockyford, "took root" in Calgary, and "blossomed forth" 'neath the Academic sun as a member of the O. S. A. 2-in-1 Quartette of '27. If you know her you cannot really forget her cheery disposition. So youthful and gay is she that you would never take her to be a 2-in-1. As a friend she is worth her weight in gold. "Good Luck, Emily."

QUANTZ, MINNIE R.:

"Mike," as she is better known by her friends, was born at Daysland, in Sunny Alberta, which is easily seen by her sunny smile. She travelled from Alberta and Ontario several times, then to British Columbia, and finally ended at the O. S. A. She lost her mother when she was six years old, and has been keeping house for her dad most of the years since. She is bright and studious, and well liked by all. Belongs to the Brick Dorm. Jazz Band.

Forté: Cooking and sewing. Favorite pastime: Talking.

Favorite expression: "Hurry up, 'Pat'."

Failing: Dark-complexioned boys.

REEVES, RALPH:

"A yawn to start the day with,

And a smile to see it through."

Ralph was born at Stallerton, Nova Scotia, from where he moved to British Columbia; later to Loughheed, thence to O. S. A. He is a great man for change of climate and change of girls. A true athlete, winning two prizes on field day; also a good boxer and hockey player, being an ardent member of the Soph's Hockey Team. Balances his athletics with studies, and his favorite expression, "Have you seen the new Freshette?" His ambition, like most peoples, is to become a millionaire.



**RICE, WM.:**

This elongated son of the farm is a product of Clive. Apparently of a quiet nature, but his shell of reserve broken, he can talk like a streak, and is also a great humorist. Will did not show up for his First Year until after the Christmas exams., and considering his early education he has done remarkably well. A hard worker, does well at Stock-judging and Blacksmithing, but has difficulty in getting his chain links to stick together after he has welded them.

RICHARDS, MARGARET:

"Man wants little here below,
And wants that little short."

When Irish eyes are smiling. These words are a sign that Margaret's study hour has begun. She believes that worry and Civics are needless exertions to the mind, but as lollypops are given for doing Maths., she excels in that. Most of Margaret's life has been spent at the thriving city of Red Deer, and she intends to return to it and put her Economics into practice by being an old maid. We can readily believe this as she might mislay the key to her heart as easily as the key to her locker.

RICHARDS, OWEN GRIFFITH:

"Richie" first opened his eyes in Red Deer in 1906, and they are still open to all that goes on about him. Owen is "wee but mighty," as was proved by him winning the Championship in bantamweight boxing and wrestling last year. Owen excels in Animal Husbandry, and often tells Mr. Phillips where to place the little Guernsey cow. He seems bright and care-free, but often moans: "It's a cruel, hard world."

RISTE, INGRID:

"That face of yours looks like the title page
Of a whole volume of Roguery."

This tiny, but popular young lady was born in Norway in 1909, and came to Canada in 1916. As a member of the Brick Dorm. Jazz Band she is famous, and her ability to dance the Charleston has not been surpassed in all the College. She detests Movies, and ably argued to that effect against the Freshettes in a debate. Nevertheless, next to dancing with Myron, L. D., her favorite pastime is going to the show with him.

ROPPEL, WALDO:

From the State of Missouri came Waldo with his parents to Alberta. His public and High School career at Erskine proved successful, as did his course at Normal. Teaching held him until the fall of '26, when we find him among the progressive 2-in-1's at the O. S. A. Nothing short of a B.Sc. in Agriculture will satisfy Waldo's high ambitions. Our best wishes for every success in the future go with him to 'Varsity. Minor subjects such as girls and jazz hold no interest for him as his favorite pastime is studying.

ROUARK, MILES:

"Be the labor great or small,
Do it well, or not at all."

Vital statistics show an increase in the population of Clear Water, Idaho, on September 8, 1908. A few years later Miles migrated to Cinendale to learn sod-busting. Ensign now claims the honor of being his home. A good-natured, happy, ambitious young fellow of ample proportions, which quality showed to good advantage in the Rugby Team. Likes his studies and attends to them in hopes that he may become an expert mechanic and farm without horses.

SODERBERG, FRED:

"I love the sea; I love the shore;
But oh, my curly pompadore."

Flexon-haired and blue-eyed, Fred hails from Calgary, so he can't help being a good fellow. An industrious student when in the proper frame of mind. We find the best way to keep him thus is to have no dances, either practice or otherwise; no sleigh rides, or no joint classes with the Domestics. In a few words, Fred's distraction is the fair sex, especially ones he can love but can't get. Just the same, he's a fine fellow.

STEPHENSON, HELGA:

"Helga now, Helga ever, Stephenson now,
But not for ever."

Helga was born at Markerville and lived there until the past year, when she moved to Innisfail. She intends to move to Red Deer soon to keep house for two. Helga's future looks very promising as her sunny disposition makes the blues are impossible. Well, you won't disappoint us, "will yuh, huh?" Helga's ambition beyond the one centred at Red Deer is to figure out how many sheets of foolscap it took her to learn contracted method of division and multiplication of decimals.

STICKLAND, DOROTHY M.:

"Her merry, cheerful, modest face
Aye won friends in every place."

Dorothy was born in Red Deer, but later moved to Penhold with her parents, where they still reside. She is of a very studious nature, standing high in her class. She is an excellent seamstress, winning first prize for sewing in her first year, and taking great interest in the Millinery course this year. A popular skater and dancer as well as a favorite with the opposite sex.

STOKES, GEORGE I.:

"Lectures be damned, I'll have my sleep."

Rendered his first solo in Birmingham, England, where he later developed his drawing talents and became a member of the Microscopical and Naturalists' Society of the Birmingham Institute. His wish to "cement Imperial ties and to see the great open spaces for himself," brought him to the O. S. A. with the second batch of Hoadley boys. Not "addicted to dancing, we see little of him at the social affairs, but his splendid quartette will be remembered by those who are musical. Pseudonym: "Professor." Often heard to complain, "I can't live on three meals a day."

SURTEES, FREDERICK:

Another 2-in-1, besides being a native of Glasgow, Scotland. Educated at Glasgow University, joined the Highland Light Infantry, and served with them in France, Archangel, Germany and Mesopotamia, mostly as a company commander. In 1926 he came to Canada to find an outlet for his pent-up energies, and in the winter naturally gravitated to the O. S. A. Popularly known as "The Colonel."

Pet aversion: "Entomology."

Favorite question: "What's this wee beastie, Mr. Kemp?"

Favorite pastime: Borrowing tobacco for the world's largest pipe.

WALLBANK, ARMITAGE:

"Better to miss breakfast than to miss a morning's sleep."

Born in Calgary in the year 1909, but transplanted to the South Country as a two-year-old. He lived in this part of Alberta during the bumper years, so this explains his lanky growth. Took his first year work at the O. S. A. in '25 and '26, and, as can be seen, is with us again as a Soph. He is a good farmer to begin with, plus O. S. A. principles, plus South Country, equals good results.



**WHITESIDES, ARTHUR J.:**

Stettler, the town with grown-up ideas and no crop failures is the place where this man comes from. A graduate of Strathcona High School, we find him as a 2-in-1 preparing for a course at 'Varsity. Art is an athlete of the first-class, winning the individual championship on field day and also showing up prominently on the Rugby team. He is an intelligent student, standing high in the Christmas tests, but his talent sometimes wanders astray in Stock-judging classes. With his ability there is no reason why he should not make good.

WHITESIDE, RALPH E.:

Ralph is a pioneer of the prairies. Was born in 1903 a few miles south of where the town of Stettler now stands. He worked at home until the fall of '25, when we found him at Olds trying to obtain up-to-date methods of farming and education. Ralph does not allow the animal husbandry instructor to set his views at naught, for he has jointly fitted numerous prize-winning pens of cattle for the show, and knows what the judge demands in fat cattle. His greatest ambition is to produce the grand champion Shorthorn bull of the world.

WHITING, GODFREY:

First howled for his hunger wants to be satiated, in the year 1900, at Cambridge, England. Here he received his liberal education. A quiet but sociable fellow, who doesn't worry over things, trivial or otherwise. President of the Social and Entertainment for '27, has produced a number of enjoyable evenings with the assistance of Mr. Kemp. Whiting came over with the second batch of Hoadley boys and spent last summer putting into practice what he learned at the O. S. A. the previous winter. We do not know what is going to happen to him this summer, but we believe he will go south to the "real" country again.

WHITNEY, D. G.:

"In argument they owned his wond'rons skill,
For e'en though vanquished he could argue still."

Whitney was born in the state of Kansas, but migrated to Canada at the age of 8, bringing his parents with him. They settled near Lacombe, where they still reside. He is a favorite with his class-mates, who always look for something good when he mounts the platform for a speech. He is a capable debater, winning the prize offered for public speaking in his First Year. He is no slouch at boxing, and in fact takes an active interest in all athletics. He is especially fond of hockey, always supporting his team both morally and orally. His favorite pastime is learning big words. Expression: "I wish I'd a Dodge."

WILLIAMS, W. CECIL:

He first started trouble for others in the little corn town of Cogswell, Nort' Dakota, February 24, 1901. He immigrated to the wheat belt of Southern Alberta at the age of six years, and has lived near Brant ever since. With the O. S. A. training he shows great prospects of being a first-class scientific farmer. His dearest ambition is to become an old grey-headed grandfather. His favorite expression is: "Leave it to my wife, she'll fix it."

WOITTE, MABEL ELIZABETH:

"She does not say what I expect,
But I'm the better pleased."

Mabel was born in Warner, Alberta. From there she moved with her parents to Vernon, B.C. Later to Red Deer, her present home. We have found Mabel a real sport, a good skater and a popular dancer. She is known to all by her hearty laughter and cheery songs, some of which we have enjoyed at Lit. Her favorite expression: "Say, there, kid; somebody's lonely."

FUTURE OF CLASS '27

The term '26 and '27 at this school has been a banner year, the enrollment easily exceeding that of all preceding years, and the standard of students is remarkably high. The inter class feeling was commendable, all classes mixing well in sport and social activities. Since the start students have combined work and pleasure in good proportions, taking care not to carry either to extremes. While at the O. S. A. and also after graduating, students are always interested in the future of their class-mates, this year they tried to puzzle them out in many ways, so we arrived at a very accurate conclusion on many. We are only publishing these predictions of our specially imported Mohammedan prophet from India, that agree with the bulk of the opinions of the Class.

The following was left to us by him:

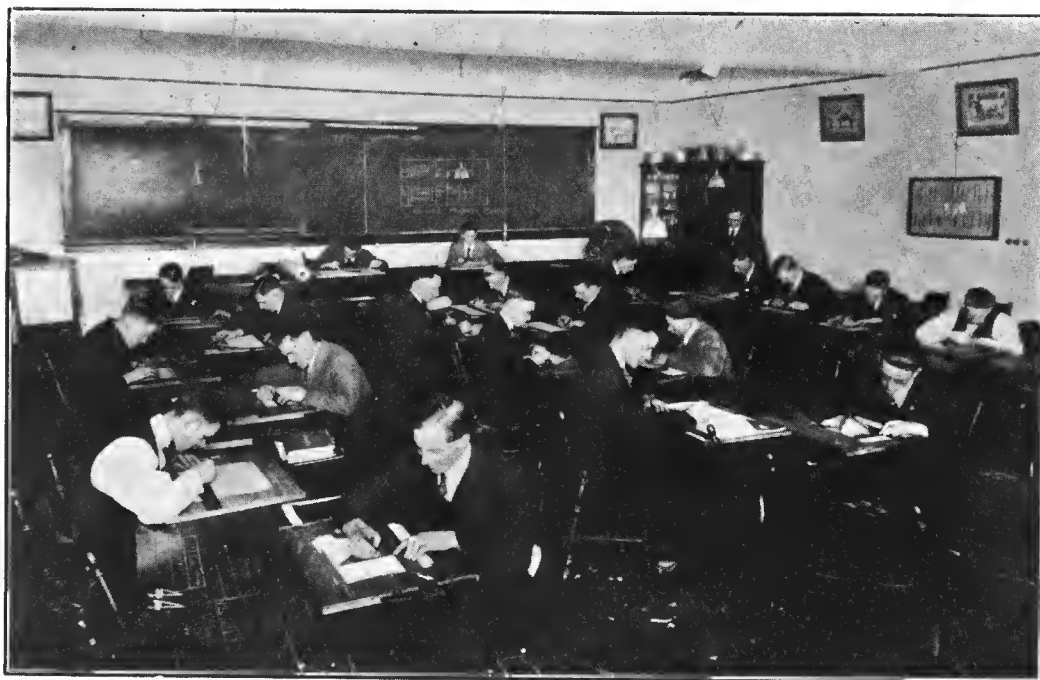
"For I dipt into the Future, far as human eye could see;

Saw a vision of the world, and all the wonders that would be."

E. J. B. C. Muller will be well known in this world by his abridged addition of Webster's dictionary in all languages; he will also wear a tall hat and a monacle. C. L. Doan is the probable successor to Gene Tunney and will give the O. S. A. a good boost by holding Championship bouts there. Ralph Reeves will become a hockey player of high standard, starring on the fence for the Calgary Tigers. Myron Dowell is happily married to the daughter of the king of Coca-Cola, and in the role of an A.P.P. is enforcing law, order and prohibition in Trochu. Fergus Murray I caught a glimpse of in the Legislature, pleading for a bill to be passed which is to prohibit the shingling of Clydesdales fetlocks. G. I. Stokes I saw had degenerated into a proverbial absent-

mined professor. Ralph Whiteside will become a missionary in foreign lands, later marrying a ——— girl. His brother Art will accumulate money and finally satisfy his appetite by opening a groceteria in Winnipeg. Jack Paxton will be the master detective in America, giving the Student's Council credit for his start. Whiting will open a library in Okotoks. F. Mark will be the conductor of a popular orchestra, playing only classics. W. R. Lokier will graduate from 'Varsity and Oxford only to take over the position of foreman of a sheep ranch in Australia. T. W. Y. King will be official hog grader at Edmonton. D. G. Whitney will be announcer at C.F.C.N. Calgary, and will have a dictionary in one hand so that he can pronounce the words correctly. R. E. Evans will mix his trades, becoming hog king of the North and selling Essex cars as a sideline. Dean Fleshman will rise to the position of mayor of Stettler and will sell mouth organs to support his family. P. Keyser was actually engaged in raising water melons in the Sahara Desert under the guidance of an agricultural school he founded in Greenland. Jack Crawford has joined the army after an unhappy love affair, and "Bill" Pethybridge who had won the fair damsel was selling corn cure. Soderberg had successfully perfected a new radio very useful in exam time, needless to say he is drawing magnificent royalties on it. Wilbur Eshom was seen in Hollywood as a scrum star and hockey player. Johnny Park who having turned Mormon has six? wives and is securing a good living as Mayor of Cardston.

The future of the rest of the class is a little uncertain, their ambitions only being in embryo as yet, so we will not disappoint them by making a mere guess. —M. & P.



B. DIVISION, 2nd YEAR MEN--Mechanical Drawing

CLASS '27—HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

The Domestic Science Class of '27 is the largest and best class of its kind that ever graduated from the O. S. A.. Of this there is not the slightest doubt. There are twenty-two in the class, and all are very industrious and conscientious workers. This class, besides taking a keen interest in their studies, have found time to attend and help the social welfare of the School. It's an easy thing to study and be brilliant, but it's another thing to have as good a time as we have done and be brilliant as well. Besides taking an active part in the social life we have been of great assistance to the Librarian in keeping the Library in perfect order. The work we have done in this connection has been gratis, and has been

appreciated by all using the Library at the O. S. A.

This class is not like most of the classes of bygone years, but have already picked the vocation of their future before leaving the School. In a few years we will find them something like this: Ingrid Riste is married to a lawyer, together they run a matrimonial bureau; the lawyer attending to the divorce cases. Pearl Melendy plays the wedding marches and acts as witness.

Martin and Emily are married and coax all the old bachelors they know to get married. Bob and Alice, having escaped the Students Council's iron hand are making up for lost time and are attending all outside dances. Elizabeth is still looking for the knight of her dreams; she will find him and settle down and live happily ever after. Euphemia has reduced considerably by the

use of a reducing sugar compound, discovered by Marguerite in the Chem. Lab., and is a model for slim people to follow. Mildred has changed her name to ? and is giving old-time dancing lessons to prospective O. S. A. Freshies. Ida Dodge has become a famous movie star staging Fair-haired Boys at the O. S. A. Dorothy Stickland has changed her Northern home for one in Bow Valley, hoping it will add a little to her stature. Ruth Doan is making a great success as a nurse. Her patients are very submissive and obey orders, but once under the spell of her smile and kindly ways they do not wish to get well. Marguerite Eikerman, after taking a degree, has formed a partnership with another member of the O. S. A. They will have "Loads of fun together."

—M. R. Q.

BOXING AND WRESTLING

The art of self-defence has lure for the average boy of the school age, through the desire for ability to be able to stand for his rights in time of need. Outside of this, another reason is that while attending school there is always a store of surplus energy which must be expended somewhere. Boxing and wrestling supply a market for some of this.

The O. S. A. boys do not seem to be exceptions to the usual run of boys, for Room 10 is often found to be a good-natured battle ground, especially Saturday afternoons.

When the date for the boxing preliminaries was set an extra burst of participants appeared. These were soon sifted down to two entries in each class, which took part in the finals which were held in the assembly hall on February 26.

The winners were as follows: Featherweight, F. Hill; lightweight, D. Whitney; welterweight, C. Keller; middleweight, A. Whiteside; heavyweight, R. Whiteside.

THE MATRICULATION CLASS

(Continued from page 57)

Altogether the Third furnishes an admirable foundation for a higher education. Those who go on to University are able to take their places with the best high school trained students. Those who do not go on find that they have something very substantial in the way of a practical education. The subjects are such as are of interest to any man or woman who desires to be a good citizen of this promising new country of ours.

After all, the man on the land is of the greatest importance, more so than people realize. Why shouldn't the sons and daughters of farmers as well as the farmers themselves have the same opportunities as those in the cities? It is just as necessary for the farmer to be educated in his own particular line as it is for the lawyer or banker. Furthermore, education helps one to enjoy the fine things of life.

The time has come when people begin to realize the importance of the farmer in the scheme of things. This Matric' Class of ours is here, ready to be taken advantage of and is just begging to be allowed to help keep every one content, and happy as well as prosperous. Let us all do our bit by investigating thoroughly before we criticize and by remembering that the Agricultural Schools were established for our special benefit and meant to be used. —K. & A.

Miss Kocher in Home Nursing: "What is a remedy for diseases rising from biting insects?"

Bessie Shaw: "Don't bite the insects."

* * * *

Whitney: "I sent a dollar to a firm for a cure for my horse that slobbers."

Park: "What did you get back?"

Whitney: "A slip of paper on which was written: 'Teach him to spit.'"

O.S.A. EXPERIMENTAL UNION

By THOS. SIGURDSON

(President of the O. S. A. Experimental Union)

It is a pleasure to have the opportunity of writing a brief article for the 1927 O. S. A. Magazine, and I am especially pleased that those who are responsible for this year's issue have allotted space within its pages for some observations in regard to the O. S. A. Experimental Union. I have been intensely interested in its welfare from the time of its inception some years ago, when attending the O. S. A., and have been constantly connected with it up to the present time.

We have made no hasty developments in the work of this organization, but have been developing on a more or less gradual and sound business basis, ever remembering that it is a much saner policy to build from the ground up, and march forward only as fast as economic strength and other conditions will warrant.

In order that the readers of this article may have a more comprehensive understanding of the work of the Experimental Union, I am going to enumerate some of the objects and aims which are embodied in the constitution of this organization:

1. To promote the production of good, clean seed grain.
2. To stimulate an interest in the growing of superior types of all crops.
3. To assist in the multiplication of improved and new strains and varieties grown or distributed by the O. S. A.
4. To test out in various districts the merits of some new and old strains and varieties of forage crops, and

eventually to multiply and distribute the adapted strains.

5. To hold an annual seed fair at the O. S. A. at the January Reunion of the O. S. A. Alumni Association.

Each year thousands of samples of high grade seed are sent out from the O. S. A. through the Experimental Union to its members. Without a question of a doubt, this seed is playing a very important part in improving and raising the general standard of our cereal, forage and garden crops throughout the entire Province of Alberta.

At this stage it may be permissible to make a few brief statements in regard to the seed which is sent out from the O. S. A. From personal experience, and through information gathered from a great many of those who have had the good fortune of securing seed through the medium of this institution, I am thoroughly convinced that no other institution in Alberta is capable of furnishing seed equal to that of the O. S. A. A great deal more credit than is given is due to the agronomist and various other members of the staff of this institution for the thorough and capable manner in which the experimental field work is carried on. I would like to suggest to the readers of this article that they avail themselves of the first possible opportunity to visit the O.S.A. and examine the extensive experimental work which is being carried on from year to year.

In previous articles I have briefly commented on the Seed Fair, which is held at the beginning of each year. This year's

Fair was an outstanding success, not only from the standpoint of a large number of entries, but also from the standpoint of the excellent quality of a large percentage of the exhibits. A great many of the entries were a credit to the exhibitors, especially when the adverse weather conditions which prevailed during harvest are taken into consideration. One outstanding feature was that of having the world's wheat and oats champion as an exhibitor at this year's Fair. We also had other world-famous exhibits to compete with. Seven out of ten prizes given for wheat were captured by O. S. A. graduates who are members of the Experimental Union. In the near future the Experimental Union executive hope to add several new classes to those already on the prize list. It is also the intention to increase the prizes as soon as conditions will permit.

The Experimental Union will likely be put on a slightly different basis in regard to the distribution of seeds. A somewhat larger quantity of seed than in the past will be available to responsible members of the Union, with the understanding that this seed will be planted only on good, clean, well-prepared ground, and a report on the results obtained will be asked for at the end of the season. By adopting this method a great deal of valuable information will be obtained which should prove beneficial to the agricultural industry at large.

I am entertaining the idea that some time in the not too far distant future, plowing matches and standing grain field competitions will constitute part of the Experimental Union's programme. To put this into practice will no doubt entail a considerable amount of thought and energy, but I feel sure that the endeavors of those who would undertake to put these features into a working project will be justly reimbursed. The benefits to be derived would be of a varied nature: First, it would stimulate a tendency to improve the general appear-

ance of the whole farm during the crop season; second, it would promote thorough and careful tillage methods of the soil; third, it would create a keener interest in growing clean crops; fourth, it would be an inducement to grow leguminous crops, thereby maintaining and improving the fertility of the soil; and, in the last analysis, it would result in better quality grain and higher yields, which means larger returns and a more contented rural population.

THINGS WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

"Where Mr. Eisenhower left his coupe."

"If Ruth Doan is afraid of displacing the little curl on her forehead."

"If Pat Garrow has a monopoly on Mabel's time at the rink."

"If Kerns paid Richards to take Kay Nelles to the Second Year Sleigh Ride."

"Why Muller gets in such a hurry when he sees Jack or Pete down-town after eight."

* * * *

Joe Lehane: "What are you running for, Freshman?"

Dean: "I'm trying to keep two men from fighting."

Joe: "Who are they?"

Dean: "Percy and me."

* * * *

"Freshette": "Why do you keep me standing around like a fool?" "You're half-an-hour late."

Soph.: "I can't help the way you stand."

* * * *

Stokes: "I'm not a bit afraid of work."

King: "How do you make that out?"

Stokes: "I can lie right down beside it and go to sleep."

* * * *

Lost: A blue sweater with yellow stripes between the cow barn and the horse stable.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

When new students enter the far-famed O. S. A. they are attracted at first by the social life that the members of the School enjoy. This year there has been a varied programme presented by the Years and Committees, and enjoyed by the Staff, Students and all their friends.

Programmes are arranged and presented by the Literary Committee. The artists who offered their services in entertaining at the Lit. Meetings belong to the Student Body, and in this way talent has been discovered and fostered to the best advantage.

Debates, very popular with the students, are being presented. The debating is Inter-Class, and at some future dates prizes are being offered for the best speakers.

Another valid reason for prizes was raised by the dancing competitions. These were entered by many, and produced a great deal of excitement, but nevertheless the best dancers could not be persuaded to give up their places.

The Staff Dance, being the first of the season, was well attended. A speech of welcome was given by Mr. Grisdale, and then a hand-shaking contest was staged that broke the tension and made the "Freshies" feel at home. Various interesting, amusing and instructive games were played during the evening. The ladies were instructed in the gentle art of shoe lacing, which caused great merriment. After all the students and Staff had renewed old acquaintances and made new ones; dancing was introduced, which capped a very enjoyable and entertaining evening. The new students went away in the morning feeling that a real welcome had been extended to them.

The Third Years and Sophs. presented their dance and paved the way for a very entertaining dance given by the First Year.

This young and inexperienced body prepared the refreshments and showed the Seniors that they were not as green as they looked.

On the 21st of November the Extension Library extended a cordial invitation to the Staff, Students and their friends to attend a Novelty Dance. The hall was beautifully and appropriately decorated. The stage was tastefully arranged as a library, and a student in front of the fireplace completed the scene.

The dancing was accompanied by handfuls of confetti, and streamers in which various couples became hopelessly entangled.

After a very delicious supper a moonlight waltz was played and appreciated by those who took part. It really seems as though electricity is not appreciated as much as it might be. Dancing was enjoyed until the "wee small hours," and not one lone person even expressed a suggestion that they had failed to receive their money's worth.

In spite of the strain of the Christmas examinations there was the usual bustle and preparations for a Christmas dance. Those who were on the decorating committee are to be complimented on the beautifully decorated hall that greeted every one that came to enjoy Christmas with us. The programme was opened by singing carols, after which Mr. Grisdale spoke a Christmas message to the Student Body and presented the prizes for General Proficiency won by the students obtaining the highest standing in last year's work.

"Stokes Quartette" gave a descriptive version of "Holy Night," followed by more carols and a reading by Mrs. Holton. It was soon time for Santa. Anyone who did not believe in him was asked to leave the

room. Just then a jingle of bells were heard, and if there were any disbelievers they must have been immediately convinced. Anyway, everyone remained.

Santa then distributed the presents. He showed great taste in the selection of his helpers, which partly disposed his identity. Everyone was remembered, and it must be said Santa had shown excellent taste in the selection of his gifts. A peanut scramble followed this, and then dancing began, which lasted till early morning. Everyone departed with a "Merry Christmas" on their lips and in their hearts.

January 4th witnessed the most brilliant event of the year. The Alumni Dance, a time when we are able to meet the First Year girls. After this several interesting speeches were given by members of the Association. A general retirement to the Assembly Hall followed, and the Alumni set itself to music. By the second or third dance one's consciousness awakens to the fact that the Elks Orchestra is a valid excuse for a reunion in itself.

During one of the intermissions groups began to gather, to give their various yells; the 'Varsity squad gave theirs first; Manitoba takes it up; then the O. S. A. shoots for a few whoops that make the rafters tremble. By three a.m. energy is getting fairly well run down, so hands are clasped together and "Auld Lang Syne" is sweetly offered to the morning air.

The "Old-Time" Dance

To begin with we would have you understand that the "Old-Time" dance was a great success. A programme of first quality was staged and enjoyed by all. The soloists were a pleasure, and the "Tableaux Skits" put on by the boys were amusing if nothing else. The dance itself was probably the biggest surprise of the evening. Many came to scoff and were of skeptical mind, but ere the supper was served they had changed

their minds and were thoroughly enjoying themselves.

The evening proved all to short, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" closed one of the most enjoyable events of the year.

The "Hard-Time" Dance

"Give fools their silks and satins.

A man's a man for a' that."

It was no place for our College sheiks at the School, Friday, February 11th. Some of us blushed to say that we felt quite at home and in our element, as it was the occasion of the "Hard-Time" dance, put on by the Literary Committee. We soon noticed that there was something unusual in progress, for never before have we seen less hair-dressing and face-washing behind the scenes as we did on that occasion.

As was billed, admission was free, but we were all made to pay as we entered, for as we arrived we were confronted with the imposing spectacle of Chief Justice Soakum and two formidable-looking henchmen. The Dairy Professor—pardon me, the judge—levied fines not exceeding twenty-five cents to all who were too finely dressed. Any who succeeded in running the gauntlet were pursued, overtaken, captured and brought back to the presence of the law.

A very successful dance was next held, and such old friends as "Sauer Kraut," were indulged in with great gusto. A delicious supper followed, consisting of tomato soup and crackers, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

After supper dancing was again indulged in until the usual hour of midnight, when everyone went home satisfied with the evening spent.

Although the term is still a long way from its end, owing to the early publication of the Magazine, we are sorry we can only publish our social events up to February 11th. However, it would be well to mention some of the future events to be held

in the School. February 18th there will be a masquerade dance, put on by the Athletic Committee. The following dates have been set aside for the following committee dances: February 25th, Play; March 4th, Athletic; March 11th, Literary; March 18th, Musical; and March 25th, the closing Dance.

Therefore, looking ahead of us, we can see that the social of the College is just at its best, and will continue to get better until the 25th, when we are sure it will be on the point of explosion.

The Third Year Sleigh Ride

Did the Third Years have a good time on their Sleighbing Party? Well, I guess, at least it sounded like it as they left the School on their heavily-laden hay rack. For about two hours the merry crowd drove about the surrounding country, wakening all the farmers with their boisterous shouting and singing. Returning to the School about nine-thirty they indulged in dancing until ten-thirty, when a most delicious supper of hotdogs, doughnuts, coffee and apples were served in the Assembly Hall.

When supper was over several chariot races on chairs were held in the hall, after which dancing took place again until eleven-thirty, when everyone satisfied with the night of fun went home happy.

The Second Year Sleigh Ride

The Second Year class held a sleighbing party on Tuesday, February the 8th. It was a howling success, and everyone enjoyed it. The weather was very favorable, and sleighbing ideal. The large crowd present left the School in sleighs about seven p.m., and headed directly for the mountains. Coming home the town was invaded, and an uproar created. Returning to the School, dancing was commenced to music furnished by various students. This gave great appetite, and supper was eaten, after which dancing was resumed. The party broke up

about eleven o'clock, and everyone went home tired but happy.

The First Year Sleighbing Party

On account of adverse weather conditions the First Year sleighbing party, dated for February 15th, was called off, and in its stead a social evening and dance was held in the Assembly Hall. About eighty First years and friends attended and all thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The programmes consisted of impromptu songs, grammes consisted of impromptu sings, speeches, etc., contributed by various members of the audience. At the conclusion of the programme court was opened by Mr. Justice Hall, and offenders were severely punished. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing to music supplied by the School Orchestra. The competition fox-trot was won by Ralph Reeves and Susie Lowen, and at the end of the dance they were presented the valuable prizes (two doughnuts). Eleven o'clock brought to a conclusion a most enjoyable evening.

Says the "Freshie": "Life is one blamed thing after another."

Says the "Soph.": Love is two blamed fools after one another."

* * * *

McDonald: "Don't you know that you will never get anywhere by drinking?"

Martin: "Ain't it the truth. I've started home five times from this corner."

* * * *

Slippery ice	Very thin
Pretty girl	Tumbled in
Saw a boy	On the bank
Gave a shriek	Then sank
Boy on the bank	Heard her shout
Jumped right in	Pulled her out
Now he's hers	Very nice
But, she had to break the ice.	



THE O.S.A. ORCHESTRA

THE O.S.A. ORCHESTRA

Although music is not a required subject at the O. S. A. opportunity is given those musically inclined to develop this talent. Since the opening of the School not a year has passed without some kind of an orchestra being developed. We were especially fortunate during the winter of '26 and '27 in regard to orchestra members available, and more particularly in the fact that seven orchestra members returned for their second year. The personnel of the orchestra is as follows:—Violins: Mildred Craddock, A. Mark, J. Niznic, E. Evans, H. Gervais, G. Ferguson; Saxophone: L. Loades; Clarionets: F. Loades and G. R. Holston; Banjo: C. Doan; Drums: W. Limpert; Piano: Marguerite Eikerman, Margaret Meyer and Mildred Craddock. A few others attended

some of the practices, but were less persistent than those named.

Besides furnishing music for all the practice dances and most of the Friday night dances, the orchestra gave numbers occasionally for the Lit. and other programmes.

The Student's Council has kindly assisted the orchestra during the past two years by the purchase of a set of drums and the necessary orchestrations. Some of our friendly critics have ventured to say that we play as well as the "Elks." However, we are making no such claims, but are satisfied in knowing we have enjoyed our practices, learned something, and helped very materially in keeping the cost of student entertainment at a low figure —G. R. H.

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OLDS



1926 COMMITTEES

DORMITORY LIFE

Under the spreading Fir trees
 The old Brick Dormitory stands.
 The cook a skillful woman is,
 Who shines her pots and pans.
 The "Freshettes" coming home from
 School
 Look in the kitchen door,
 In hopes of begging a doughnut,
 or perhaps an apple core.
 They go on Friday to the "Lit."
 To hear this wise discourse.
 They hear the students speak and sing
 Until they all get hoarse.
 The "Freshettes" think of home once
 once more
 As to the occasion they rise.
 They take examples from the "Matrics,"
 And try to be like us—"Wise Guys."

O. S. A. PROVERBS

Whosoever remaineth indoors after eight
 o'clock at night is wise.

Whosoever smasheth furniture and test-
 tubes lighteneth his caution-money.

Train a child in the way he should go and
 his marks shall be like unto Phillip Rock's
 and Will Lokier's.

Close not thine eyes in slumber after 7.45
 in the morning, lest you lose your breakfast
 and fifty cents.

When thou art preparing a debate with
 thy neighbor, who lives on the other side of
 town, call not into Wong's for refreshment
 lest Jack and Pete catch thee.

* * * *

Freshie: "Are you going to the dance
 tonight?"

Soderberg: "No. I had my turn last
 week."

INTER-CLASS DEBATES

The interest taken in Inter-Class debating has been marked and keen this year, awakened no doubt by a sense of Class pride or in some the love for competition. Owing to the fact that the Debating Committee was somewhat slow in getting organized they were unable to get the debating under way before Christmas, but were away to a flying start soon after the New Year.

The silver cup donated by the Department of Agriculture for Inter-Class debating was won this year by the Sophomore Class '27. The schedule calling for three victories out of five. Incidentally these three debates are all that have been held up to the time of writing.

The debates have not been lacking in interest and enlightenment, and have been for the most part of good quality; although some criticism might be made in some cases of platform manner, and organization of material.

We might mention that one of the most interesting of the three debates, was one in which the teams were comprised entirely of girls. Of so high a quality was this, in fact, that the writer is of the opinion that at least one of the remaining debates should be turned over to the girls. Their platform manner and ease of bearing were in all cases highly commendable for anyone so inexperienced.

Good debates, not only at the O.S.A. but elsewhere are of great value to those who either take part in, or are privileged to listen to. They broaden the minds of both speakers and hearers on problems and subjects of the day; they develop confidence and poise in the young as well as the ability to think and speak while standing on their feet, and facing an audience. Nor are these benefits temporary; the speaker having the good fortune to have debated a few times, leaves the school better prepared to meet the problems of life and better fitted for citizenship.

—D.G.W.

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THE O. S. A. DICTIONARY

Alphabet—A whole language.
 Bacteria—Something composed of nothing, but contained in almost everything.
 Blacksmith shop—A sweat box.
 Boarding house—A place to eat, sleep, but not study.
 Boxing—The art of primitive man.
 Brains—Absorbent material, point of satiety variable or low.
 Bulletin board—Where the daily fate is published.
 Butter—Ask Cormack.
 Carpenter period—When blacksmith shop fuel is made.
 Chemistry — (CHEMISTRY) 3 plus EXAM. equals (FAILURE).
 Chinook—The weekly stinger.
 Church—A spooning place for Sunday night (free).
 Cooking—The art of making a conglomeration and naming it.
 Council—Mother yeast of the 8 p.m. plague.
 Dorm.—Bird sanctuary.
 Entomology—Where freshies go bugs.
 Exams.—The coughing up of that which took a term to put down.
 Fatigue Duty—Bachelor practice.
 Freshette — Nice wee creature, don't know much, but bent on learning.
 Freshie—A thing to be educated and cared for.
 Funds—Something is, but often isn't.
 Heel and Toe Polka—Like walking through thistles barefoot.
 Hockey—Animated humanity.
 Hockey Player—A person on skates armored as for war.
 Homework—Torture inflicted from a distance.
 Instructor—Chief attraction at O. S. A.
 Irrigation—Drainage in reverse.
 Jack-knife—Something to borrow.

Kandy Kitchen—Surplus money depository.

Lie—A letter home when funds are low.

Locker—A container of rubbish.

Library—The Church Hill Temple.

Lit.—Lung power demonstrations.

Magazine Staff—Collectors of nonsense and gossip.

Mathematics — Compulsory but impossible.

Meal—Grub enough to fill one.

Millinary Class—Chickens pruning their feathers.

Minuette—A graceful form of insanity.

Notes — Supplementary brains (see brains).

Office—What most are in debt to.

Orchestra—Pa and his associate executors.

O. S. A.—A wonderful place.

Outside Dance—Source of free night fund.

Photographer—A blessing to skip class on.

Post Office—The down-town assembly hall.

Profile—An unclaimed relation.

Prunes—Boarding house peaches.

Rink—Where girls fall for the boys.

Sauerkraut — Commencing a criminal career.

Sheep — A fluffy, "what's under?" puzzle.

Shower—Why freshies change so.

Shick—Similar to a pouter pigeon.

Soil Lab.—Childhood activities (making mud pies).

Sophomore—Guardian of Freshies and Freshettes.

Study—An unknown quantity.

Trunk—Favorite retreat for odds and ends.

Weed Seed—Often heard of but seldom seen.

Wongs—The place of temptation.

Yauch—The uncrowned king of Room 8.



A. DIVISION, 1st YEAR WOMEN—Dairying

THE STUDENT'S 23RD PSALM

The Professor is my Shepherd, and I am in dire need. He preventeth me from lying down in the bed which I owneth. He leadeth me to distraction with his exam. questions.

He shaketh my senses to get a College Degrec. He leadeth me to make a fool of myself before my class-mates.

Yea, though I burn my light until my landlady complains, I fear much evil, for he is against me.

His threatenings frighten the wits from me, he assigneth me extra work as a punishment in the presence of mine enemies.

He anointeth my paper with low pencil marks, and my errors fill a whole column. Surely work, worry, and exams. will follow me all the days of my college life, and I will dwell in a boarding house for ever.

WANTED

A solvent to solve algebra equations.—Joe Morrisroe.

Somebody to write shorthand. — A Freshie.

The man who said that I broke the window in the Olds Hotel.—“Mike” Dowell.

* * * *

“A kiss in time saves nine (miles walk).”

* * * *

Burglar: “Hands up. I’m looking for money.”

Stokes: “Just a minute, just a minute, and I’ll help you look for it.”

* * * *

The Freshie addressed the server from his seat in Room 2: “You’ve only put one lump of sugar in my coffee.”

Server: “And how do you know?”

Freshie: “Because I can see it.”

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

By E. E. EISENHAUER

Co-operative marketing is the organized sale of various farm products through a central organization in which the individual farmers by joint action are able to obtain the various economies of large-scale trading.

It is, in short, the application of business methods to farm merchandise for the benefit of each individual producer. It owes its wide adoption to the belief that without co-operative marketing organizations, farm products do not return to the producer a sufficient percentage of the consumers' dollar.

When the individual producer attempts to market his own produce he is in direct competition with every other producer of the same product in his community. A sudden increase in the supply of a particular product on some market which may be in excess of the demand at that exact time causes a reduction in prices. Whereas if the product could be placed on the market at a more uniform rate and in quantities large enough to supply the demand but not in excess of this demand, then the price remains more uniform. For some particular commodity one farmer will obtain a good return, while his neighbor will get only a very moderate return. This unevenness in returns often being due to flooding the market when the demand for the goods is slack. At such a time we often find some so-called middleman who, because of his ability to store the goods and carry them for a short time, can buy them at a low price, and when the demand comes he places them on the market, making a profit on the transaction. To obtain some of these returns and to have the marketing of his own produce, the farmer should form his own marketing organizations.

The success of such organizations depend on the intelligent handling of the produce. The selling force of such an organization is quite often criticised and at times this criticism is often unjust. When the price of some commodity is high there is the tendency for the producer to increase his acreage, and regardless of the quantity he raises he expects the organization to sell all his produce and at a high price. If the commodity can be carried over in storage it may be possible to get a high price, but where the produce cannot be stored, then lower prices may often be expected until the true demand and supply are more evenly balanced.

Another feature of the success of co-operative marketing is in the grading of the product. Commodities which permit of grading give to the man who produces the best a higher price than the man who produces an inferior article. This also tends to the establishment of a market for a particular article. Then the organization can by the education of its members increase the returns they receive for a product on a quality basis. One has only to consider the returns obtained from selling hay on this basis to appreciate the value of a co-operative marketing organization in the handling of farm products.

The success of the co-operative is also dependent on the loyalty of its members. Before joining a co-operative the farmer should first be satisfied that the co-operative is a necessity. He should next be familiar with the aims and purposes of the organization; he should feel confident that the manager is a capable man; and he must feel that his board of directors are competent to represent him.

(Continued on page 88)

Alberta Schools of Agriculture

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Minister of Agriculture**

**H. A. CRAIG,
Deputy Minister**

WEED CONTROL

By THOS. SIGURDSON

(Red Deer)

A great many articles have been written by competent authorities on this subject, and in attempting to write on a subject of this nature I sometimes feel that what good advice contained in what has been written and will be written in the future on this vital problem will have about the same results as one who attempts to cross deep water without knowing how to swim.

However, the weed control problem should occupy a serious thought in the minds of all sincere and well-thinking citizens, urban as well as rural. We know what is taking place in some of the older provinces situated within our Dominion, where land owners are forced to abandon their homes, and in some instances large areas are being left behind by their owners for weeds to master and control at their pleasure. A great many instances have been related to me by people from these unfortunate localities, where the land is so badly infested with Canada thistles and other weeds of like nature that it is almost an impossibility for a human being to handle the crop when one happens to be grown. Now the citizens of this fair Province of Alberta might well ask themselves the question: Do we want such a catastrophe to happen in our Province? True enough, the southern part of the Province is already badly polluted with some of the most harmful weeds known, which are spreading northward at an alarming rate, and taking a strong foothold in some of our most fertile areas in the central portion of this young Province. But if the proper precautions and sane farming methods are applied in time Alberta will not be beyond redemption. There are wonderful possibilities in

store for the people of this Province if we develop along the right lines. We are becoming famous the world over for the high quality seed we produce. Even Denmark, which ranks amongst the best agricultural countries in existence, is purchasing fifty thousand pounds of alfalfa seed from Alberta this year. There will be a ready market for all the good seed we can produce for years to come, but in order to establish this market and hold it we must keep our land free from weeds.

Statistics prove that millions of dollars are lost annually to the farmers through the weed menace. If the farmers could be taught to realize the seriousness of this situation, which so squarely stares them in the face, I feel sure the weed control problem would be reduced to a minimum.

When a medical doctor is called to a patient he immediately looks for the cause of the ailment; after locating the cause he removes it, then applies the remedy or treatment. As the various diseases are to the human being, so are the different kinds of weeds a disease to the land and the crops. There is a cause and there is also a remedy. Each can be classed under two heads, as follows:—

Causes:

First: The indifferent and careless system of farming.

Second: The one crop system of farming.

Remedies:

First: Thorough and careful tillage methods of the soil and the selection of pure high-grade seed.

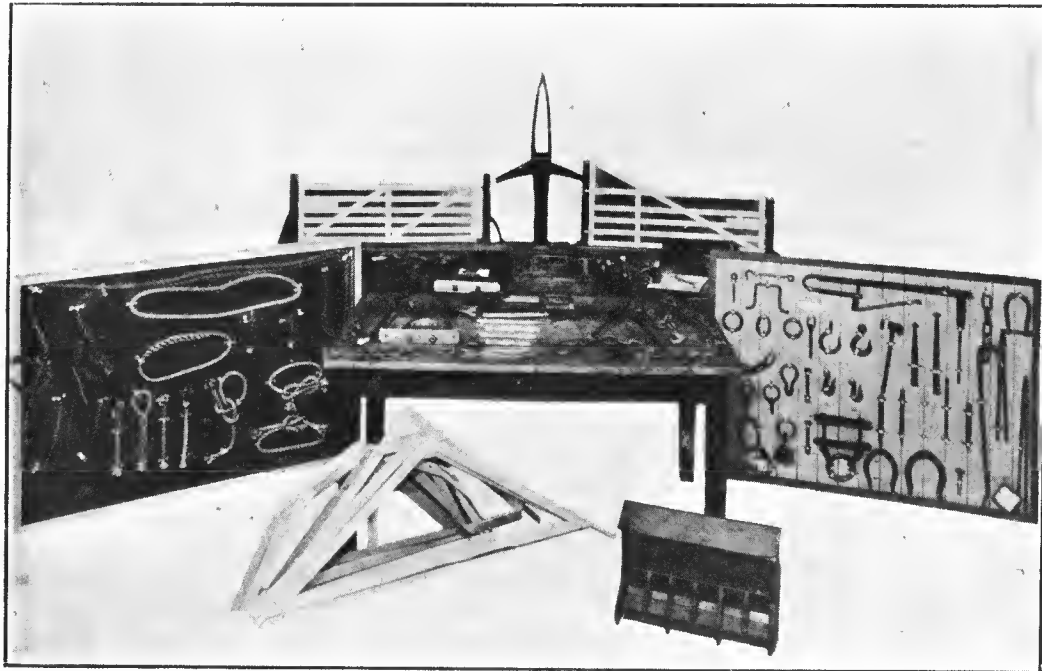
Second: Diversified farming.

We must remove the causes of the weed evil and apply the remedies.

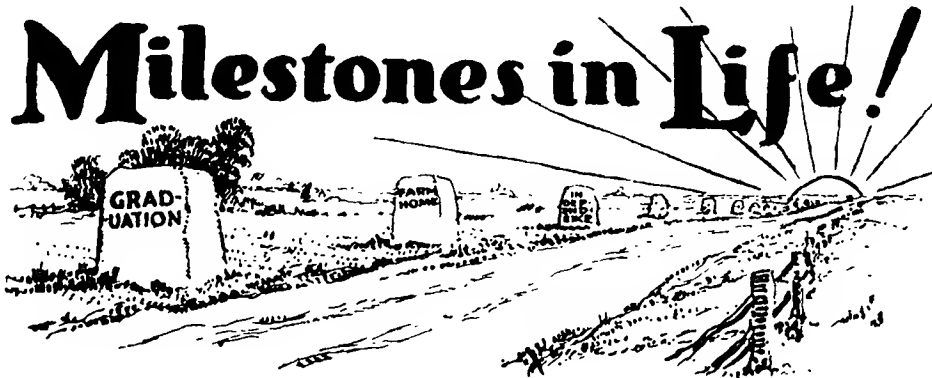
Let us for a moment compare the two systems of farming. For this purpose I am going to take for an example a farmer who operates one quarter section of land. The one-crop farmer gradually depletes the fertility of the soil, the weeds multiply from year to year and assist the farmer to rob the soil of some more fertility. Under favorable conditions and no crop failures, his average yearly income during the first eight or ten years would not exceed \$2,200, and as the years went by the income would gradually diminish and follow suit with the soil fertility. The outcome would be a worn-out farm polluted with weeds, and a bankrupt farmer.

On the other hand, the diversified farmer practicing a systematic rotation should have an average yearly income of \$2,800. Unfavorable seasons would not reduce his revenue seriously. His farm would at least maintain its productive power and possibly improve it. It would also be comparatively free from weeds. Hence, the diversified farmer would be an independent, satisfied citizen who could farm his land indefinitely.

I think the readers of this article will agree with me that sound and sane business methods will have to be adopted in our farming operations. There is plenty of room for science and engineering within the farming profession. And through the adoption of scientific methods and principles will come the ultimate solution of our weed control problem.



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1925-1926 PRIZE WINNERS

In the past years a number of worthwhile prizes and scholarships have been donated to the School by public-spirited individuals and companies of individuals. During the 1925-1926 term these awards were as strongly in evidence as ever. The School wishes these friends to know that their prompting of greater effort on the part of the students is deeply appreciated.

Last year's prize winners are as follows:

P. Burns' Prize for Practical Work in Agriculture, to First Year Men: 1st, Leonard Loades, Viking; 2nd, John Park, Radway Centre; 3rd, Harry Meldrum, Clive.

P. Burns' Prize for Practical Work in Agriculture, to Second Year Men: 1st, Erin McAllister, Eldorena; 2nd, Alex. Buckley, Gleichen; 3rd, D. K. Watson, Coronation.

P. Burns' Prize for Practical Work in Domestic Science, to First Year Women: 1st, Helen Grant, Olds; 2nd, Marguerite Eikerman, Duhamel; 3rd, Margaret Meyer, Myleen.

P. Burns' Prize for Practical Work in Domestic Science, to Second Year Women: 1st, Helen Garrow, Brooks; 2nd Grace Nelson, Perbeck; 3rd, Gwen Griffiths, Aden.

O. S. A. Scholarship for General Proficiency in First Year Agriculture: Winner, William R. Lokier, Medicine Hat

United Grain Growers' Scholarship for General Proficiency in First Year Domestic Science: Winner, Marguerite Eikerman, Duhamel.

Gold Medal donated by the Second Year Men for Second Place in General Proficiency in First Year Agriculture: Winner, W. C. Johnson, Clive.

Meal-Serving Competition: 1st, Rachel Marshall, Innisfail; 2nd, Gertrude Strachota, Killam.

Home Decorating: 1st, Gwen Griffiths, Aden; 2nd, Mrs. E. L. Churchill, Olds.

Home Nursing Instructor's Prize for First Aid in First Year Domestic Science—A Division: Mildred Craddock, Carbon; B Division: Margaret Meyer, Myleen.

Best Graduation Dress: 1st, Mrs. E. L. Churchill, Olds; 2nd, Rachel Marshall, Innisfail.

Best Set of Lingerie from the First Year Women: 1st, Dorothy Stickland, Penhold; 2nd, Fannie Burns, Red Deer.

Sewing Instructor's Prize to the First Year Women for the Best Buttonhole Work: Winner, Adele Koot, Eckville.

Best Book Illustrating Fabrics by First Year Women: Winner, Ruby Edgely, Delia.

Pen of White Leghorns presented by M. W. Malyon to the Second Year Man Standing Highest in Poultry Judging: Winner, Preston McDonald, Mirror.

Leland Phillips, Poland-China Gilt for Best All-round Stock Judging in Second Year: Won by Alex. Hutchinson, Duhamel.

The C. A. Weir Medal for the Best Work in Judging Sheep and Horses: Won by Alex. Buckley, Gleichen.

Prize for the Most Marked Progress in Public Speaking among First Year Men: Won by Daniel G. Whitney, Lacombe.

He: "There's too much rouge on your lips."

Kay Koller: "Well, you know what you can do."

* * * *

Fleshman: "Suppose that I'd never met you."

Isabella Beckman: Good idea. Let's suppose you never haven't."



A. DIVISION, 2nd YEAR MEN—Dairying

RHYMES OF MY GARDEN

The thistle may be viewed with pride,
 Along the bonny banks of Clyde.
 But in my fragrant English garden
 I find his manners hard to pardon.
 And often hint with spade and hoe
 That I consider him my foe.
 So might one try to bend a flint,
 A thistle will not take a hint.
 When once it's firmly taken root,
 The thistle does not care a "Hoot."
 What you may do or say,
 But in a most high-handed way.
 Despatches general invitations
 To all its army of relations.
 And bothers, sisters, aunts and cousins,
 Come swarming up in tens and dozens.

To spread their legions
 Across my pet herbaceous border.
 If roused to an excess of hate
 You grimly vow to exterminate.
 This tough persistent pest,
 You'll find a plow will serve you best.
 For when you only hack and hew,
 As angry men most often do;
 Or with a venom cold and placid,
 Start sprinkling pints of prussic acid,
 You're greatly cheered to think that this'll
 Annoy or e'en dislodge a thistle.
 And lay it low with wilted spikes,
 It's just the thing a thistle likes.
 Myself, I felt that it would prove
 An apt and advantageous move.
 If this unpleasant, prickly weed
 Betook itself across the Tweed.
 Where I believe, I've heard it stated,
 The thing is much appreciated.

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SOME PHASES OF LIVE STOCK DEVELOPMENT IN ALBERTA

By G. H. HUTTON

(Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal
Industry, C. P. R., D. N. R.)

It is interesting to recall that live stock in Alberta have always been remarkable for their size and quality. History comments upon the size of the buffalo that formerly consumed western pastures and roamed these ranges, and the excellence of their heads was a matter of pride to the early hunters of these animals. This excellence was a direct result of the succulence and nutritive qualities of our pastures, perhaps even more of the nutritive qualities than the succulence, since even in the old days (there is sufficient evidence to prove) rainfall was somewhat lacking, and our pastures not overly abundant. Thus, perhaps, it is the nutritive qualities of our grasses which should be emphasized rather than the abundance of them.

The conditions which resulted in nutritive pastures which developed size and quality in the animals native to the West now result in a superiority of grain, cultivated pastures and fodder crops which contribute to the continued pre-eminence of Alberta's range and mixed farming districts in the matter of producing high quality horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

In this respect we apparently have in Alberta natural opportunities for success in the development of live stock in the West, and it remains only for us as animal husbandmen to measure up to these opportunities in order to compete with any part of the world in the quality of our purebred and commercial live stock.

Perhaps it would be well to consider briefly each class of live stock, and to out-

line some of the reasons for the faith that is in us with respect to the future of live stock in this Province.

As has already been indicated, we are justified in judging the future possibilities in part at least, by the achievements of the past. If past achievements have been satisfactory under the conditions the only thing remaining to be determined and agreed upon is as to whether we in our generation are as efficient breeders and feeders of live stock as were those who first pioneered this industry in this country. I feel that the achievements of recent years show that efficiency of our people in this connection is not deteriorating, and we may accept as a fact that we will continue to make good use of our opportunities as the years pass by.

It will be recalled by those of us whose memory goes back to the time when the Rawlinson Ranch, West of Calgary, exhibited Hackneys at the Madison Square Garden in New York City, that two mares bred on the ranges of Alberta won Grand Championships and Reserve at this great show, and the stallion "Robin Adair," after having been in use on the range for ten years, was still so fresh and carried his age so well that he won Grand Championship honours in the Stallion Class also.

More recently we have been exhibiting at the greatest Eastern shows horses that have been bred and raised in Alberta, and have not been outclassed in the most keenly-contested shows on the continent. It is true that we have not shown that improvement in the class of our heavy draft

horses of which we are capable. Interest in the draft horse has been diverted by much advertising of the tractor, but I think it will be conceded, in many quarters at least, that most farm work can be done more economically by horse power than by tractor.

As an instance of this I have knowledge of figures kept by one farmer in Alberta who in 1911 started operations with some \$950.00 worth of horse power. He always kept a few mares and bred them to foal after the spring work had been completed. After deducting any purchases made during the sixteen years since he commenced farming he has still his power free for feed consumed and a net income from the operations of some \$3,000.00, besides having today more value represented in horses on the farm than in 1911.

Similar experiences can be recited in other districts of the Province, and I feel that unless the farmer possesses in himself or his sons special qualifications for the operation of tractor power, the horse will prove a more economical source of power than any type of machine.

In the city delivery by horse power is proving a more effective and economical method of delivery, especially for the short haul, than motor-driven vehicles, and many firms in our large cities, after having experimented with motor power delivery, are returning to the draft horse as a source of power except, as I have said, for long distance deliveries, where speed is a factor more important than economy.

Alberta is the largest centre in Canada for the breeding and development of the thoroughbred horse, and we are attracting buyers of this class of horse from all over the continent. There is no doubt but that we will see an improved market in the very near future for the heavy draft type of horse, and a still further improvement in the market for thoroughbreds.

Our progress in the improvement of both beef and dairy cattle, especially with respect to purebreds in these different types, has been marked. On the other hand, in some quarters it is claimed that our range cattle are not, on the average, as good as they were some twenty years ago. However, from my observation, I feel that there are many herds of commercial cattle on the ranges of Alberta today which compare very favourably with anything in existence twenty years ago, when I first came to Alberta. We have breeders who have consistently used the best purebred sires available on their grade herds for many years, and our stocker and feeder shows have carried entries from some of these range outfits, the quality of which left little to be desired. Beef cattle have been bought for both the Southern and Eastern finishing markets, and have never failed to give a satisfactory account of themselves in the feedlot. Range cattle, particularly from the ranges of A. E. Cross, have been consistently topping the Chicago grass cattle market, and I feel that the quality of our range cattle can be counted upon to be well maintained and show improvement as the years go by in view of the discrimination that our larger ranches are showing in the purchase of good bulls at our various bull sales with which to insure that improvement.

Our winnings with our purebred cattle at the best shows of the country and the winnings of the Alberta University with steers produced by various purebred breeders throughout the Province, has been an indication that the merit of our purebred beef cattle is equal to the standard set up in any part of this continent.

The progress of dairying in Alberta is at once an indication of the fact that dairymen are finding it profitable to enlarge their

(Continued on page 89)



B. DIVISION, 1st YEAR WOMEN--Home Nursing

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF A "FRESHETTE"

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is the last will and testament of I. Mayme Ferguson, written this 30th day of February, 1927.

To my room-mate my Postage-stamps and her wardrobe, since it is now impossible to distinguish which things were originally hers to begin with.

To the house I most lovingly leave the remains of my bank account, to purchase some new Vietrola needles (will the Executors please see that the last year's needle is thrown away).

To Dick a list of new and varied exclamations to replenish his vocabulary, in the earnest hope that he will give up that "Hot Ziggetty," which he now uses on all occasions.

To Bob, all Mac's letters; they may help him fill many blanks in his correspondence with other girls, and also help to improve his style.

To Emmaline, my hairpins, since possession is nine points in the law, and she has bent them to suit her own taste anyway.

To Helen, my line of bait. It may not be much, but any girl that tells men year after year that they are strong and masterful needs something new.

To Beth, my permanent wave, she can remember me by it for at least six weeks.

To the cook, my share of hash and bread pudding for the rest of the year.

To Cliff, his pin with thanks, it was most useful in pinning up the skirt that was too long on the left side.

To Gratz, my undying devotion. He has never yet begun a story with, "J'ever hear this one?"

WHEAT FARMING

(Continued from page 7)

the man who produces wheat of grades lower than this is deliberately throwing away the cream of his business.

To produce wheat of the higher grades under the Central Alberta conditions it is important to have seed of the highest quality, as we have mentioned; but in addition to this it is necessary to include some other considerations. Other things of very definite value that must be kept in the foreground in operating to produce high quality wheat are: A good seed bed, early seeding, the proper rate of seeding, and the introduction of a crop rotation.

The seed bed for wheat should be firm and worked moderately fine. It should possess moisture in sufficient quantity to cause quick, uniform germination. This kind of a seed bed may be obtained on good summer-fallow, on breaking, on hoed crop land, or on spring or fall plowed stubble land.

The importance of early seeding in wheat production under the conditions in Central Alberta cannot be over-emphasized. Of course it is not advisable to seed wheat until the ground has been cultivated and until it is in a condition that is sufficiently dry to permit the satisfactory operation of the cultural implements and seeder. Our experience very clearly indicates that the early seeding of wheat is of primary importance. Early seeding means the month of April if possible—the earlier the better, provided the land is in condition to receive the seed. The importance of the early seeding of wheat in Central Alberta is possibly of more importance in successful wheat production than any other factor or combination of factors, and if this point is not observed one cannot hope to have success in wheat growing.

In deciding on the amount of seed that should be sown to the acre, the determining factors should be the size and the germinating percentage of the seed, fertility and

moisture content of the soil, and the stooling qualities of the variety used. The range in the rate of seeding would be from one bushel to one and three-fourths bushels of seed to the acre, using the heavier rates on fertile, moist soil and with varieties possessing large kernels and low stooling qualities.

Crop rotations in Central Alberta should receive as much attention from the wheat grower as any factor in farm management. A crop rotation that is planned for the purpose of maintaining soil fertility and other conditions that will insure high yields, would include not only wheat or some other cereal crop, but should be made to embrace a system of cropping that would introduce a hay crop or two on every field of the farm at intervals of three or four years, and make provision for one or, preferably, two years of cleaning treatment in a period of six years. The following is a six-year rotation that does this at Olds: First year, hay (timothy and sweet clover); second year, hay, break and work down well in early August; third year, wheat; fourth year, wheat; fifth year, summerfallow or corn; sixth year, oats. This rotation includes a sequence of crops that is very satisfactory. From it the farm has produced more grain in the last three years with only one-half of the land in grain, than it formerly produced with the entire area in grain. Moreover, the weeds may be controlled and soil fertility improved with this system of cropping.

The introduction of the rotation presupposes that the grain growing is associated with forage crops, such as hay and corn. Further, it must be a part of a mixed farming scheme. In Central Alberta such a system is absolutely sound, and if it is followed millions of bushels of wheat may be produced profitably each year, and for an indefinite period of time. The roughage may be fed to, and profitably marketed through various kinds of live stock. The use of such a system will maintain fertility, control weeds and ensure maximum yields.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION*(Continued from page 25)*

nothing can stop us from making the future even more worthy than the past.

The Alumni with its increased membership should be such a live and influential body that subjects, such as future policies of the School, would be brought before it for discussion, and that an endorsement from it would bear a considerable weight with those in whose hands lie the destinies of the School. To bring the Alumni Association to such a high standard requires the co-operation of every member. Your effort, however small, will be an inspiration to the other members, and you, by the reciprocal laws of nature, will be rewarded according to your efforts.

Let the following lines bear witness:

"There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,
There are souls that are pure and true;

Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.
Give love, and love to your heart will flow,
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.
For life is the mirror of king and slave,
'Tis just what you are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you."

Miss Edwards in P.T.: "Lots of girls use dumbbells to get color in their cheeks."

Mabel Woitte: "And lots of girls use color in their cheeks to get dumbbells."

Experience is a great teacher, Mabel.

* * * *

Wilbur Eshom: "I like to hear Mr. Yauch lecture on Chemistry. He brings home to me that which I have never seen before."

Will Lokier: "That's nothing; so does Woo Sams' laundry."

Burns'
"Special"
Fertilizer

FOR YOUR LAWN AND GARDEN

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

By HAROLD H. PHILLIPS
(Langdon Director O. S. A. A. A.)

It is becoming ever more firmly impressed upon us that the active Alumni is possibly the most significant expression of an educational institution. Students come and go; some graduate, some do not; some settle down to the life work for which they have been prepared, others drift off to other scenes and other modes of living. The teaching staff may remain fairly permanent, or it may change so constantly that it represents a continually shifting viewpoint as regards the working functions of the institution. The Alumni is likely to be a more constant quantity; perhaps second in permanence only to the actual building equipment. It changes appreciably only by yearly additions (and usually the most steadfast element) from among the student body, its youth being kept renewed from that source, while at the same time a certain degree of maturity is being obtained with the advancing years and broadened outlook of the older members.

The Alumni represents the harvest of the college vine, and by it we must judge whether the cultural processes of planting, weeding, cultivating and training have been labor worthily bestowed. The O. S. A. fruiting of this and previous years cannot fail to mark that hardy ever-bearer as one of the choicest and most productive selections in the Alberta garden of education.

Not only does our Alumni rank first in the Province in number of active members; it also conducts a wider variety of useful, constructive and enjoyable activities than any other. In fact, it has combined the ordinary functions of an Alumni Association and a first-rate Extension Department.

A close association between the training given at the School and the life work of

most of the graduates, and the presence of several Alumni members on the Staff, make possible a correlation of Alumni services to the everyday needs of its personnel, not commonly found in organizations of this kind.

We have much for which to be thankful: the foresight of those who got the Association away to a good start, self-sacrificing executives who have spared neither thought nor labor to make it an established success, a staff that is ever sympathetic and helpful. That carelessness or neglect should permit a slackening of progress in any department of the organization's work is unthinkable. Each division takes too important a place in the life of the School, and the community which it serves.

You members of the graduating class have come to a point of departure in your educational life. Some will advance your training at a higher institution of learning, others will find yourselves abruptly cut off from the associations and occupations to which you have become so much attached in the past two or three years, unless you continue them in the Alumni Association. In spite of its many achievements, the Alumni is not at a stopping place, but continues to be a progressive, growing concern. We anticipate that you will join in and grow with the organization.

You will disperse in many directions, and possibly to great distances and remote places, bearing this Magazine with you. We leave this message where you will come upon it as you turn through the pages from time to time—the O. S. A. Alumni Association ever welcomes tidings of its members from near or far, even as a shepherd his proverbial ninety and ninth sheep.



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Dealers in Live Stock, Hides and Poultry



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ALBERTA

THE EXTENSION LIBRARY

(Continued from page 39)

them, by means of its mail service, to their homes many miles from the O.S.A.

Let us review briefly the work of the library since the beginning of 1926. In March the committee applied to the Provincial Government for a charter, as this, it was felt, would give the organization a more permanent character. The charter was granted and the Library was incorporated as the O.S.A. Extension Library Association. This made every member a part owner or shareholder in the Library and a co-operator in its work.

A reading course in Canadian History was prepared by Mr. R. E. Stewart, who was formerly instructor in English and History in the School. This was offered to the library members and a number of O.S.A. graduates are now studying it. The results have shown that this form of extension work has great possibilities, and it is hoped that before long other reading courses will be available to the members of the Association.

During the year approximately 1700 new books were added to the shelves. These include all classes of educational books and such standard works as "The Chronicles of Canada," the "Book of Knowledge" and "Parkman's Works," are making the library really of value to the student and casual seeker of information alike. The circulation for the year was approximately 10,000 volumes. Many valuable gifts of books were received from friends of the library.

The students through the Students' Council gave liberally of their funds both in 1925 and 1926. The first and second year girls took charge of the house-keeping of the library. The mail orders are taken care of by a student, and new books are stamped and numbered by others who volunteer their services. It is this spirit of co-operation which makes it possible for the Association to

place within reach of the farmers of Alberta the advantages of a modern library at a minimum cost.

We hope great things for the future — we have a right to do so — **but** just so long as the spirit of service is uppermost in the Association will it continue to thrive, and should that ideal be lost sight of, it will surely fail. This much is certain. —E.L.C.

1st Soph.: "Did you flunk chemistry?"
2nd Ditto: "Well, rather; I got zero in the Xmas exams."

1st Soph.: "I see, you're one of those fellows who stop at nothing."

* * * *

Buckley to "Shorty" Richards: "Why are you suing the Students' Council?"

Richards: "Because they built the floors too close to my coat-tail."

BRED-TO-LAY

White Leghorns

— AND —

Barred Rocks

HATCHING EGGS

BABY CHICKS

TEN WEEKS' PULLETS

BREEDING STOCK

MALMUR POULTRY
FARM

Olds, Alta.

M. W. MALYON, B.S.A.
Manager

PHONE
157

The Alberta Co-Operative Live Stock Producers Ltd.

THE LIVE STOCK POOL

A Producer Owned and Controlled Organization

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 A Prosperous Province Means a Better Standard of Living.

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- For Service—Always.
- The Personal Service Shopping Department for Out of Town Shoppers.

This Store is no farther away from your home
 than your nearest Mail Box.

 **Hudson's Bay Company.** 

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

(Continued from page 69)

When once the farmer has come to believe these things then he should be loyal to the organization in every effort it makes in the handling and in the improvement they may suggest to him for his product. We are often too prone to join the co-operative and then dare it to become a success. If an outsider who objects to the work of the co-operative, and is out to destroy it if possible, offers us a slightly higher price for our commodity than we can get through the co-operative we become dissatisfied and think only of the returns of the moment, and not of the lasting benefits that can be derived from the co-operative by making it a success. If one is firmly convinced of the necessity for the co-operative, then stay with it and be loyal.

The co-operative can often keep the loyalty of its members by acquainting them with the business being done. If there is a chronic kicker in the organization it is because he does not know what is going on. As it is the organization of each farmer who is a member then the management should keep the individual member acquainted with his own business.

After the co-operative has become firmly established it can more easily bring about the savings which accrue due to organized effort; it can reduce the wastes, thereby returning to the producer more and more of the consumers' dollar. The co-operative can never be a panacea for all the economic ailments of the producer; nor may it be possible to eliminate all the middlemen and the functions they perform, but this does not hinder them from being a success. The ultimate object of such an organization will be, either directly or indirectly, to improve the social and economic conditions of the farmer. Community improvements: living conditions; contentment; can be bought about with the co-operative as the nucleus

from which to work and by the added returns to the producer from such organizations. These things are certain of fulfillment providing the co-operative is based on sound business principles and has the loyal support of its members. Under such conditions the benefits of co-operative marketing are almost unlimited.

Unbreakable combinations at the O. S. A.:—

"Alice Bentz and 'Bob' Evans."

"Surtces and his pipe."

"Jack Paxton and his duty."

"Our teachers and their lectures."

"Mr. Addison and the Domestic Science Office."

* * * *

Kay: "Say, do you know how to make hash?"

Clara: "Hash isn't made, it accumulates."

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OLDS, Alta.

PHONE 48

SOME PHASES OF LIVE STOCK DEVELOPMENT IN ALBERTA

(Continued from page 80)

output, and the success of individual dairymen is attracting new recruits to the ranks of dairymen throughout Alberta. Again with this class of live stock as well, we have evidence of the quality of our purebred cattle, which are able to compete in the A. circuit fairs throughout the West with the best herds of the East and to take their fair share of the winnings. We have also been able to send Alberta-bred dairy cattle to the Royal Show at Toronto with a fair degree of success.

The continuously expanding volume of dairy products manufactured annually in Alberta is an indication that dairymen are finding the business profitable, and that the quality of our product, due to the care and skill of our producers on farm and in factory, is equal to that in any country.

The sheep business in Alberta has not shown that development which our climatic conditions would warrant. We have, however, within the last two years, shown an increase in numbers of our breeding flocks and inasmuch as we have large areas of land eminently suitable for providing satisfactory range for sheep, I believe we may look to the future to indicate steady development in this direction. Sheep have been showing a nice profit over a long period of years, and while there has been a heavy depreciation in certain years those whose position was sufficiently sound to carry them over those periods of deflation in value, have made a profit satisfactory over a term of years.

The relative quality of Alberta's purebred sheep has been determined in the best show rings of America, and indicates that we are able to hold our own in quality of our Alberta sheep as well as in horses and cattle.

The hog has often been affectionately (if that term is not too strong) referred to as the "mortgage lifter" and Alberta hogs have

been living up to character in this connection. The 1927 outlook indicates an increase in the marketable volume of this class of stock. Here also we are showing an improvement in the quality of our product, judging from the percentage of select bacon going to market year by year.

To sum up, therefore, it would appear that livestock men of Alberta are assisted toward success in the production of high-quality live stock by natural conditions. Stockmen in the West are availing themselves of these natural advantages and are adding to them their skill in breeding and feeding so that when comparisons in the quality of Western live stock, both purebred and commercial have been made possible, the results of such comparisons have reflected creditably upon the West and upon Alberta. If Western breeders will continue to contribute the intelligence and interest necessary for success and necessary from them as provided the human part of the equation, the future of live stock in Alberta looks most promising.

Helga (trying to turn conversation to haircuts): "Do you like shingling?"

Pearl: "Yes, but I don't seem to be able to hit the nails."

* * * *

Miss Clutton: "Name nine things that you like in your diet."

Ena: "Hash."

* * * *

Keller: "Do you know the Arthur song?"

Nina: "No, what is it?"

Keller: "Arthur any more at home like you?"

* * * *

"A college romance is a brief insanity, terminated by the engagement of one, or both, of the interested parties."



CONTENTMENT

THE ANNUAL PLAY NIGHT A SUCCESS

The O. S. A. Students and Faculty and the townspeople of Olds were given an entertainment treat Friday evening, February 25th, when two one-act student comedies, "The Queen of Hearts" and "Pa's New Housekeeper," were presented under the direction of Messrs. A. T. Kemp and C. E. Yaueh, before a large audience.

The first play given, "The Queen of Hearts," portrayed in a vivid manner the dismay which may come to a group of college girls whose adventure in slipping out of the dormitory window in costume and attending a masquerade party is almost discovered, and the girls are in danger of being expelled from the institution. Even worse than the fact that they had attended the party without permission of school authorities, is the fact that the girls have in their

possession some souvenir china and silver which was taken at the party by some young men students and thrust into their hands at the last minute of the party. Dismay turns almost to disaster, when Professor Chauncey, the ever-so-dignified English professor, who has also attended the masquerade, learns that his part in taking the souvenir spoons and china is likely to be found out, and he may lose his position. Due to the ingenuity and unselfishness of Geraldine Bruce, the senior girl who instigated the plan for the escapade and who was the "Queen of Hearts," the china and spoons were disposed of satisfactorily, and the play ends happily with the erstwhile dignified Professor Chauncey, discovering that he has found in Geraldine the true queen of hearts. Miss Mildred Craddock played with talent the part of the Geraldine Bruce, the pretty sophisticate called Queen of Hearts. No one

could have taken the part of the college professor better than Mr. F. Surtees, who at times came near making the students squirm, so realistic and severe seemed his rebukes. Miss H. Reglin as the freshman, Dolly Hinton, the pleasant hard-working girl; while Miss I. Dodge, the serious-minded senior, showed talent in portraying an ambition to justify the sacrifice of a self-sacrificing mother in keeping her in college. John Kerns, G. Geraldine's brother, was collegiate. D. G. Whitney representing Tim Gregg, amused people with his antics and display of a feeling of self-importance.

"Pa's New Housekeeper" brought a change to the scene, taking the audience from a college dormitory to a farm home, where Pa Jackson, widower, has almost caused a disruption in the family through his decision to seek a second Mrs. Jackson. The son from college, Jimmie, disapproves of his father's plan, and brings his friend,

Jack Brown, to help thwart the plans. Jack comes in as the Widow Pounce, who has been sent by one of Pa's friends as a possible candidate for the position of housekeeper in the Jackson home. The widow's flirtations with pa, pa's genuine case of love at first sight, his proposal, and the widow's acceptance, were surely mirth-provoking, as were the closing scenes of the play when the father found out the joke that had been played on him and pretends that he knew the whole affair was a joke all the time.

Martin Ellis, as Pa Jackson, was indeed a wooing widower; while Lyall Alcock, as Jack Brown, played the part of the widow with genuine coquetry. Miles Ruark, as Jimmie; Ruth Doan, as Mollie Holbrook, Jimmie's fiancee; and Alice Bentz, as Mattie Jackson, pa's daughter, completed the cast of this amusing comedy.

Proceeds of the plays will be used for stage decoration, it is said.

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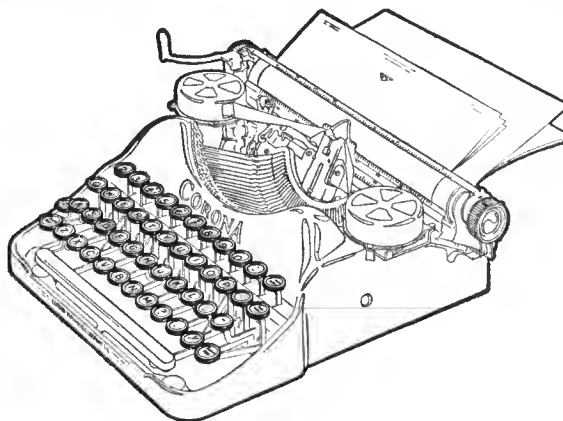
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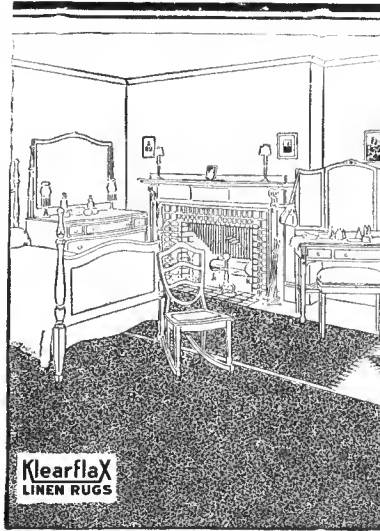
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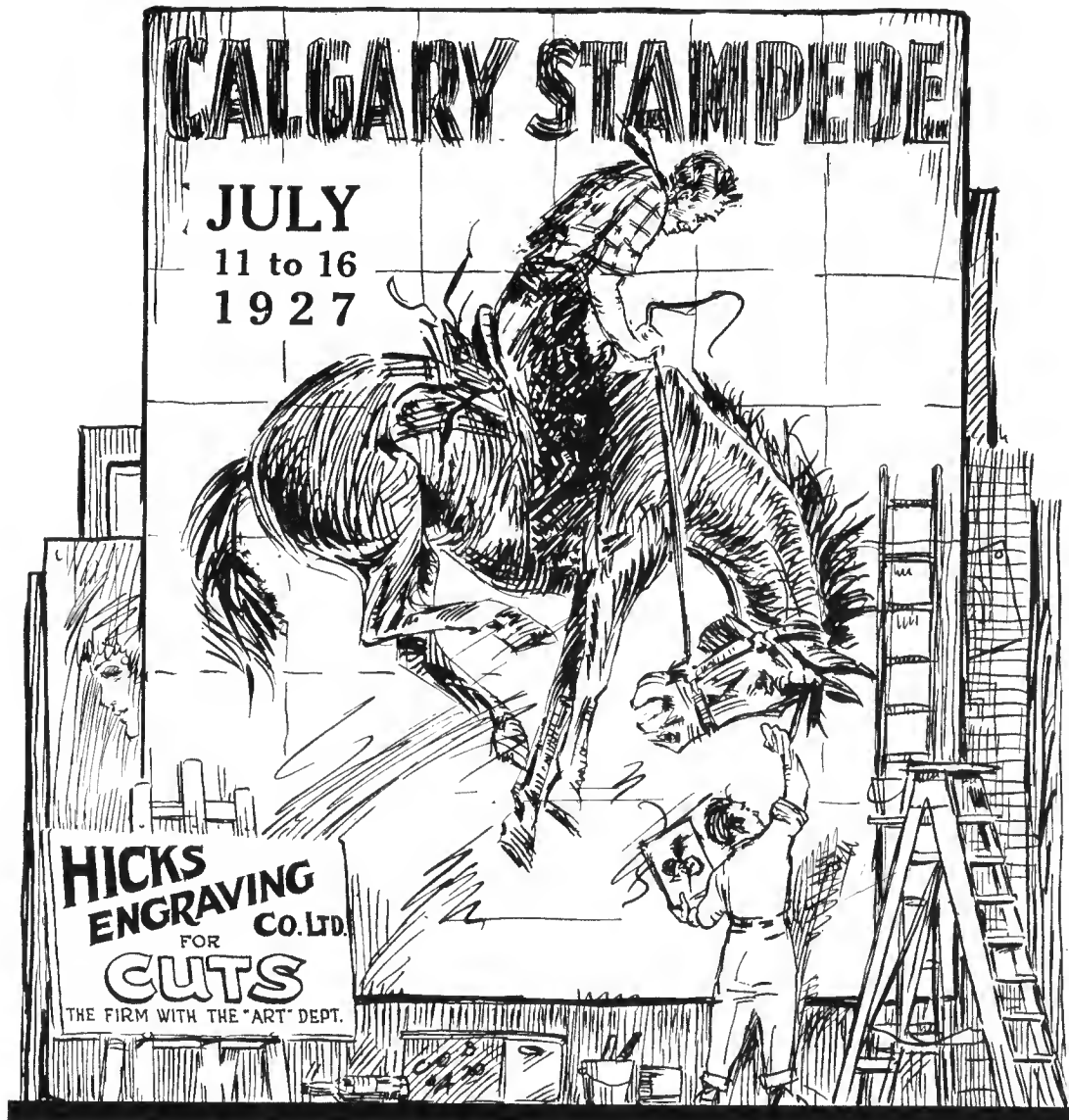
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Doan: "No, I don't."

Reeves: "Feed her on 'lollypops' before
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* * * *

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FIRST YEAR WOMEN

Name.	Address.
Albers, Clara	Wetaskiwin
Beckman, Isabel	Edberg
Daly, Neva I.	Munson
Drachenfels, Grace	Bluffton
Duthie, Alice	Crossfield
Elliott, Alberta	Olds
Ferguson, Mayme	Cornucopia
Gothard, Helen	Brant
*Gothard, Nellie	Brant
Henley, Grace E.	Edmonton
Johns, Eliza	New Norway
Jones, Emeline	Morningside
Leeson, Vera	Cassils
Linder, Ruth	Gilby
Loewen, Ena C.	Acme
Loewen, Susie	Acme
Logan, Elsie	Wetaskiwin
Lucas, Clara	Ponoka
Marshall, Mabel	Innisfail
McConnell, Alice	Red Deer
Massing, Olga	Ponoka
Nelles, Catherine	Morningside
Oliver, Minnie Mae	Didsbury
Powell, Helen	Three Hills
Reglin, Hilda	Bright View
Rehill, Bernada	Olds
Ritson, Mildred	Lacombe
Sestrap, Alma	Gilby
Shaw, Bessie	Carstairs
Tallman, Emily	Olds
*Willows, Tressie	Olds

FIRST YEAR MEN

Alcock, Lyall	Strathcona
Amundsen, Melvin	Blackfalds
Ardley, Alfred	Tees
*Boisvert, Wilfred	Morinville
Bussard, Rex	Olds
Chelte, Arthur	Rainier
Clayton, Harold	Calgary
*Corless, Howard	Calgary
Downey, Harold	Strathcona
Everett, James M.	Three Hills
Ferguson, Gordon	Cornucopia
Foster, Asa	Olds
Fryer, Albert	Cassils
Garrow, Patrick	Brooks
Gervais, Henry	Cluny
Gratz, Humphrey	Sunnyslope
Hagstrom, Walter	Gwynne
Hall, J. Leslie	Olds
Hall, Weslie	Killam
Hodgins, Lindsay	Edmonton
Huse, Arne	Sedgewick
Hutchinson, Charles	Duhamel
Kerns, John	Acme
Kober, Edward	Trochu
Lambert, Geo. H.	Stettler
Large, Russell	Enderby, B.C.
Leslie, William	Airdrie
Limpert, William	Delia
Loades, Fred	Viking
*MacDonald, John	Huxley

Name	Address
MacDonald, William	Huxley
MacDonald, Stuart	Halladay
McLay, Elgin Roy	Cardiff
McLeod, Melvin	Granum
Mardon, Charles C.	Didsbury
Marr, Lyle	Millet
Martin, Forsyth	Delia
Marshall, George	Innisfail
*Mascho, Paul	Olds
Massing, Erling	Ponoka
Meechan, Francis	Trochu
Melendy, Wilbur	Carseland
Morrow, Vernon	Patricia
Nelson, Edward	Usona
Nichol, John	Innisfail
Nordin, Wilhelm	Hay Lake
Painter, Howard A.	Huxley
Paulson, Hans	Ponoka
Pearson, Alvin	Hay Lake
Pederson, Richard	Dickson
Penman, David	Craigmillar
Rasmuson, George	Wetaskiwin
Rhodes, Ira	Brant
Ris, Chris	Blackfalds
Rock, Phillip	Morrin
Saby, Ervin	Bawlf
Sameli, H. A. John	Hoboken, New Jersey
Smith, Howard K.	Eckville
Stone, Langley	Redcliff
Stone, Robert F.	Alix
Stordahl, Carl	Bawlf
Strachota, Arnold	Killam
Uphan, Harold	Olds
Van Kleeck, Benjamin	Stettler
Walker, James A.	Penhold
*Waterman, Warren	Rainier
Watkins, Harold C.	Olds
Watt, James B.	Brant
Watts, Percy	Calgary
Webber, Albert	Endiang
Wilkie, James	Cassils
Wilson, Monty	Olds
Winkler, Everett	Milo

SECOND YEAR WOMEN

Beales, Elizabeth	Elnora
Beath, Euphemia	Delia
Bentz, Alice	Olds
Borgel, Louise	Strome
Craddock, Gladys	Carbon
Craddock, Mildred	Carbon
Doan, Ruth	Penhold
Dodge, Ida	Killam
Dundas, Grace	Sunnyslope
Eikerman, Marguerite	Duhamel
*Garrison, Elizabeth	Olds
Hermann, Mrs. Grace	Olds
Humphries, Helen	Elnora
Koot, Adele	Eckville
Melendy, Pearl	Carseland
Meyer, Margaret	Myleen
Pust, Emily	Rockyford
Quantz, Minnie	Innisfail
Richards, Ingrid	Kdesleigh
Stephanson, Helga	Innisfail
Stickland, Dorothea	Penhold
Woitte, Mabel	Red Deer

SECOND YEAR MEN

Name	Address
Blair, Chas.	Admiral, Sask.
Bird, Jack	Innisfail
Crawford, John	Galahad
*Dahlin, Joseph	Airdrie
*Davidson, Roy	Rainier
Doan, Clifford	Penhold
Dowell, Myron	Trochu
Duncan, Walter P.	Elnora
Edgely, Gordon	Delia
Ekiss, Freeland	Hanna
Ellis, Martin	Bottey Hank, England
Eshom, J. Wilbur	Rainier
Evans, Chas. Rohert	Acme
Evans, Ellwood	Acme
Fleshman, Dean	Fenn
Galleberg, Clarence	Big Valley
Hawken, Thorn	Markerville
Henningsen, Preben	Copenhagen, Denmark
Houghton, Clark	Red Deer
Keyser, Peter	Olds
King, Karl	Delia
King, York	Barnet Herts, England
Knudsen, Aage T.	Copenhagen, Denmark
*Leeson, Verne J.	Cassils
Loades, Leonard	Viking
Lokier, Wm. R.	Medicine Hat
Mark, Alois F.	Evergreen
Mayo, Herbert	Innisfail
Morris, Melvin E.	Lacombe
Moseson, Lawrence	Wetaskiwin
Moseson, Lovell	Wetaskiwin
Muller, E. J. B. C.	Lacombe
Murray, Ferguson	Castor
Nisnik, John	Cassils
Park, John	Radway Centre
Paxton, John	Calgary

Name

Address

Pethybridge, Wm. R.	Tees
Reeves, Ralph G.	Lougheed
Rice, William	Clive
Richards, Owen G.	Red Deer
Roppel, Waldo L.	Erskine
Ruark, Miles	Ensign
Soderberg, C. Fred.	Conrich
Stokes, George L.	Olds
Surtees, Frederick	Glasgow
Wallbank, Armitage	Halladay
Whiteside, Arthur	Stettler
Whiteside, Ralph	Stettler
Whiting, Godfrey	Calgary
Whitney, Daniel G.	Lacombe
Williams, W. G.	Brant

THIRD YEAR MATRICULATION

Askew, Oliver	Nobleford
Buckley, Alex.	Gleichen
Garrow, Helen	Brooks
Gilpin, Ridgway	Viking
Hall, Robert V.	Olds
Hill, Freeman	Tofield
Keller, Clinton C.	Cayley
Koller, Kathryn	Banff
Lehane, Joseph J.	Leduc
McLeod, Charles	Bassano
McDonald, Preston	Mirror
Morrisroe, Joseph	Red Deer
*Neilson, Martin	Calgary
Oke, Harold	Hanna
Paxton, John	Calgary
Schutoski, Mabel	Stavely
Starr, Nina	Iron Springs
*Strachota, Gertrude	Killam
Wood, Harry	Carstairs

* These students left before the end of the term.



O.S.A. MAGAZINE

1926-27

The following are the members of the Editorial Staff for the 1927 issue of
the O.S.A. Magazine

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Second Year	Miss M. Craddock
Third Year	Miss N. Starr
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Sports Editor	Mr. L. Hall
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